CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine English made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324. Each all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine English made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324. Each all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 143 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the Journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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SUNDAY EDITION.

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Those desirous of publishing 'Advts.' in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
To write:—
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BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N Y K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
			June	June
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	18th ..	20th ..
Yokoshi Maru	T. Mozoi	3,938	4th ..	20th ..
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ..	22nd ..
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	5,074	12th ..	27th ..
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	4,820	27th..	July 5th ..
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	3,285	July 4th ..	11th ..
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th..	13th ..
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,908	12th ..	27th ..
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th..	Aug. 10th ..
Awa Maru.	Y. Nezu.	6,037	10th	25th ..

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 878.
Elles Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th June	KHYBER†	9,314
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,989
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,840
25th ,,	CHINA	7 952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*..	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA*	15 825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

*MALWA
*NARKUNDA
MOREA.
NALDERA
KHYBER
KASHGAR
MACEDONIA
*Through steamers from Australia
†Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

About 27th July	MANDALA ..	S 246
24th August.	MANTOLA ..	S 963
21st Sept.	MOREARA ..	S 235
5th October	DOMALA ..	S 441
19th ,,	MARCHA ..	S 258

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

3rd June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	SICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
1	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncola"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

30th June	MOREA	..	10 911
28th July	NALDERA	..	15 825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10 902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922		Karachi & P'Gulf.
22 June	BARKURA	noon.
23 ,,	VARALA	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	K. & S. Africa.

Rates and Rates of Freights and passage by P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

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TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ..... December, 1921 ... Rs. 4,91,97,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,73,750
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NOBCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay Mandvi	Narsingunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Nasik
Bassein	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
[illegible]	Palacole (Bahuntota)
[illegible]	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office	Poona City
Chittagong	Quetta
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajahmandry
Cochin	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Coimbatore	Rangoon
Colombo	Rawalpindi
Cuddalore	Salem
Dacca	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Karachi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,45,020
Reserve Funds	17,20,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ...	48,000,000 $ 00—	£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital ...	24,000,000 $ 00—	£5,328,000
Reserve Fund ...	24,000,000 $ 00—	£25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
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EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de DEALARA,
Acting Manager.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
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Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
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2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	1—8—0

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HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.
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Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
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The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. E. BOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. (Calcutta)
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS, OVERCOAT MAKERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTH DEALERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,30,000 YDS. BUKRAM BLACK 30" (WATER PROOF) CLOTH, ABOUT 2,50,000 SQUARE YDS. NETTINGS AND ABOUT 4,500 NGS. HORSE RUGS.
On WEDNESDAY the 21st of June 1922, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores:—
About 1,30,000 yds. Bukram Black 30" (Waterproof Cloth).
About 2,50,000 square yards Nettings such as about 4072 sq. yds. 47", about 21,718 sq. yds 48," about 228 sq. yds 54",, about 108729 sq. yds. 60", about 75022 sq. yds. 72," 347 yds 90", about 25962 sq. yds. 108," and about 72 sq. yds 144."
Also
About 4,500 ngs. Horse Rugs 60 x 40.
Out of the above goods about one lakh yds. Bukram Black is lying at Parel Depot (Broacha Mills Compound) and about 28,000 yds. Bukram Black is lying at Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).
About 2,36,000 yds. nettings is lying at Colaba Depot and the rest is at Parel Depot. Nettings consists of Bleached and unbleached, thick and thinner quality. As the whole of the goods is to be put in one lot it will be sold per sq. yd. i.e. width being considered to be 36."
Horse Rugs are lying at Colaba Depot.
For inspection of the whole of the above goods please apply to the Depot officers or to the undersigned.
The purchaser shall have to pay 50 per cent deposit on the lot being knocked down in his name other conditions of sale will be read before the time of Auction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets. 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1233 Shirts flannel. 1200 Vests Flannel followers 7800 Chin Straps 2577 Boots L. T. 6973 Boots followers. 23944 Spine pods. 5500 Sun Shades 7070 Satchels 220. 6999 Pillow Cases Large 1307 Pillow Cases Small. 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Cerge Darb I. T. 34576 Gogles anty glass 3000 Tres Red. 36238 Dressing Fiald. 3876 cases cushions. 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 9148 Cap all wool 18", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 8465 yards Buntings green 18" tall wool 1978 yards Blue Royal Bunting 7354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering. 299 yards Canvas Khakhi. Jerseys Cotton White. Blouses Dongree Blue. Pyjamas Batico, Leather gloves. Pantaloons

AUCTION SALE.

Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Pattus Peth Hats, Spars Jacks, Brushes, Bolsters Cases Mattresses, Juielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Barmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots coats cover, Gogles, Batharm tin, Tres Rad, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Hetmets white, Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers, Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippers ber room, Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40" Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30" Khaki Drill 27/28"(Webbing Khaki 11" Khaki Pugree cloth 33/35", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 56", Khaki Rainproof 28", Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats 1" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Cape comforters woollen. Mittens white woollen. Blankets woollen scarlet. Khaki Drill heavy 11c 500 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.
On MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.
By order of the Controller (Sales).
At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills compound near Chichpokli Bridge.
By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.
Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.
AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON (LOOSE AND BALES).
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th June, 1922 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Port Trust Grain Depot A Shed Tank Bunder Mazagaon by order of Messrs. Gosho, Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the G. I. P. Rly. and The Motor Union Insurance Coy., Ltd.
About 31 bales Amraoti Cotton (loose and bales) Burnt by fire in Transit ex "Amraoti" to Grain Depot Tank Bunder Inv. No 555 of 23-3-22.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 19th June, 1922.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Enterprising young men in search of lucrative business, also translators. Send reply post card CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rangmahal, LAHORE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian good prospects. Apply to the SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B. B. & C. I. Rly.
A C13405

WANTED—Competent experienced HEADMASTER B.T., B.A., or Undergraduate. Also an Intercom., L.C.C., or N.T.U. Apply stating qualifications, experience, remuneration etc., MORARJI JERAM, Anjar, (Cutch).
A R4026

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and OUTFITTERS. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 8163, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13359

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200/50/3/250 and horse allowance Rs. 40 per month. Apply stating Age, working experience and qualifications to the PRESIDENT, Municipality Nadiad, up to 1st July, 1922.
A C13374

WANTED immediately (1) a capable Hindu HEAD MISTRESS and (2) a SANSKRIT MISTRESS for Mahadevi Kanya Patshala, Dehra Dun. Pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to a Graduate with Sanskrit as 2nd language for No. (1). Applications should reach the undersigned with copies of testimonials before 20th June, 1922. The HONY. MANAGER, Mahadevi Kanya Patshala, Dehra Dun.
A C13377

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. RAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—An INSTRUCTOR to teach SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING and BOOK-KEEPING in the Meerut College, Business Department on Rs. 150-5-175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund. One strong in the above subjects and possessing a Commercial degree will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates (which will not be returned) to:—THE PRINCIPAL, Meerut, College.
A 13396

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,,
B C13104

WANTED—A POST by a qualified 1st class SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Civil, Railways, Municipal or Charitable Dispensaries in Bombay Presidency. Communicate to Mr. KETSONBHAI MEGHJEE CHANDA, Kotwal Street, Jamnagar, (Kathiawad).
B C13340

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by young Zoroastrian qualified ino Typewriting, Shorthand, Correspondence, Gujarati accountancy, experienced in Abkari and Mercantile firms. Languages Urdu, English, Gujarati and Mahrathis. Please write to Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4029

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OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus and Parsis rooms and blocks from Rs. 30 and upwards at Parel, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop. See personally Mr. D. C. KOLHY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace above address.
C R4015

FLATS TO BE LET—Opposite Dadar Station (G. I. P. Ry.), Plots Nos. 21 and 24 with electric lights, water conveniences, free air, and good ventilation, etc., in block system. Apply to JAGJIVANDAS GHETALAL PLUMBER, Kumbar Tukda, Bhuvelesh-war. Tel. No. 428.
C H3973

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
A R3489

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637.
C R4018

AVAILABLE—"THE CASTLET" Lonedale Nilgiris. Two large furnished suits rooms with or without board apply. Daily.
C R4027

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R3488

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our seer-land of Mouja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.
G C13326

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasongrafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO" best for preserves. (111). BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO" unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C13367

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN. FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO., 264, Nagdevi Street.

Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
H

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

FOR SALE—One FIAT CAR 15-20 H. P. 5 seater in excellent condition, lately thoroughly overhauled, price Rs. 6,000. Apply Box No. 8172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R405

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—60 German HAND SEWING MACHINES at reasonable price. Apply Box No. 8174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4060

FOR SALE—10 Ten Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3852

FOR SALE—MAUMANN'S SEWING MACHINE for family and professional use. Prices from Rs. 85 to Rs. 145. Obtainable from:—VITHALDAS LILADHAR, 203, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
K 13333

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Dept. Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Complete unused pictorial sets; 3 Bulgaria 1902 (Battle of Shipka Pass, cat. 8sh.) Rs. 1/12. 12 Montenegro 1907 Rs. 1/8. 12 Montenegro 1910, (Jubilee Issue) Rs. 2/8. The lot Rs. 5/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.
L C13430

STAMPS—Sets of I. E. F. (10), G. E. A. (10), Iraq (11), Mosul (6) at Rs. 4/8 each. Persia, 50, 100, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 7/8. Indian native states 50,000, 200, 300 at Re. 1, Rs. 3 Rs. 12, Rs. 24, 100 copper or 25 silver coins different Rs. 5, H. C. GORIMAR, Karelwadi, Bombay.
L R4082

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Just RE-OPENED. Enrolments proceeding Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4030

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Jamnar (Poona).
M R3329

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
M R3998

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES, Regular Classes meet every morning. Revision Class for H. P. students, appearing in August and LL.B. students appearing in October just begun. Special coaching accepted 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum.
M R4054

DISTINGUISHED YOUNG M. A. sometime Principal of a High School takes in students to be trained as RESIDENT WARDS under the English Coach System. BEST MODERN EDUCATION given. Apply for particulars to M. A. C/O MANAGER, HINDOOSTAN LTD., Bank Street, Fort.
M R4033

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

THE PUNCHGANI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL—OPENS 1st July, 1922, with complete Boarding and Lodging arrangements in "Glen Terrace", the most spacious and nicely situated Bunglow on the Hills. The School will have the First Five Standards only at present. Gujarathi and Marathi will be taught as vernaculars and Sanskrit and French as Second Languages.

The charges per head will be Rs. 50 only per month, inclusive of Boarding, Lodging and School Fees. For particulars please apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, M. V. PANDIT, B.A.
M R4067

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENGLISH MOSQUITO NETTING UNBLEACHED.

GREATLY REDUCED WHOLESALE prices to clear, as owner is going home. Apply PROPRIETRESS. Ranchi Hotel, Ranchi.
N R4056

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CHUNAM, suitable both for masonry and whitewashing. For samples and rates please write to S. K. SEN & CO., P. O. Pani Mines, Rewakantha.
N R4075

FOR SALE—MOWRAH FIRE WOOD, about 400 tons immediate delivery from Stock. For particulars please write to S. K. SEN & CO., P. O., Panimines, Rewakantha.
N R4076

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Platt Bros. secondhand COTTON GINS of four and five bearings, must be in perfect working condition. With prices and details please write to INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhoni, Bombay 3.
P R4070

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

UMBRELLAS (For Gents) Clearance Sale Price from Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 each At RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO., Provision Merchants, Mangaldas Road, Near Lohar Chawl, Market.
T R4079

LANGRA MANGOES—(Nonpareil) 100 Rs.-9; Wetherproof strong grafts 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Post, extra. Burglar Rotproor Pkg Half advance. SUPERINTENDENT DAU-BHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga. Cable add —"GARDEN."
T R4085

SATIN of Mobarakpur manufacture suitable for ladies dresses, cushions, curtains and lining can be had from the manufacturer, CHAUDHRI MAHABIR PRASAD of Mubarakpur, Dt. AZAMGARH, to save profits of intermediate persons. Samples free.
T R3947

TENDERS ARE INVITED for rent farming contracts of houses in good business localities in Bombay. For particulars apply to Box 8180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4071

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality very best, visit the Depot.
R4080

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FLAIKO"—Australian Rolled Wheat, or corn Flakes Similar to Quaker Oats—/5/- per lb. in 4 seer tins,— V. P. P.—ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Mallan, Kangra,— PUNJAB
T C13240

BENFORD MONARCH RELIABLE spark plugs, Metric size for English cars, Re. 1-8 each or Rs. 15 per doz. Apply THE MOTOR HOUSE, 35, Park Mansions, Park Street, CALCUTTA.
T R4083

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in by 33 yds. at Rs 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicits, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bone dispases, etc.

No OPERATION—No INJECTION.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

Dr. SAM WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,

No. 1, Cantt. Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Money refunded in case of failure

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
B3872

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th June, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 25, Waudby Road; Fort; Bombay, to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited statement of Accounts upto 31st March 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Pranjivandas Vussonji Munji as a Director in place of Mr. Morarji Vussonji Munji, deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1922 to 3rd July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANY WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on or after the date fixed at the General Meeting for payment thereof to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Tuesday the 20th June 1922, and who have paid all the calls.
C13718

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 20th, 1922.

SUBJECTS:—

(1) Mercantile Law. Lecturer: Dr. J. S. Khergamvala, L.L.D. (London), Bar-at-Law.
(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant.

FEES:—Rs. 50 per term. (To be paid in advance).

HOURS:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these certificates have been recognised by Government as being on the same footing in India as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913.

The course extends over two years. If the Diploma, however, is to be obtained for practising as Joint Stock Companies Auditor, further three years must be put in for practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to

The PRINCIPAL,
The Sydenham College of Commerce, and Economics, Bombay.
C13402

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

The Greatest Human Story Ever Told!

"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

Featuring

ALICE JOYCE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

J. YOUNG PRESENTS

Direct from England and for the first time in India.

A New Musical Company

"THE POWDER PUFFS"

Offerings:—Burlesques, Skits, Dancing, (Classic and otherwise) Comedy, Satire, Good Singing and Bad, etc, etc.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m After 6 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ALICE BRADY

In a brilliant dual role as different as the Poles asunder in the Select Photoplay

"THE ORDEAL of ROSETTA"
"THE ORDEAL of ROSETTA"
"THE ORDEAL of ROSETTA"

Story of a cold, calculating revenge planned by an Actress for the Betrayal of her sister in high Society.

MAJOR JACK ALLEN

in a Series of Thrilling and Sensational Wild Animal Captures:—

ROPING THE PANTHER.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FOURTH WEEK

The Week of Big Surprises and Adventures Galore.

PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
"HURRICANE HUTCH"

Featuring

CHARLES HUTCHINSON, WARNER OLAND

and an

ALL STAR CAST

THIS WEEK

Episode 10th—"The Show Down"
Episode 11th—"Hare & Hound"
Episode 12th—"Red Courage"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The powerful Story Life of

KALIDAS

INDIAN DRAMA

Produce by National Film Co.

Photographe by, S. N. Pantanker

Story by M. G. Dave.

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

Always a Good Show.

UNIQUE MUSICAL CONCERT

of

Prof. Ramkrishna Bowa Vaze

Music teacher of

Late Keshavrao Bhonsle

on

Thursday 22nd June at 1922 9-30 p. m.

at

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, 0-8.

Booking open at the premises of Lalitkaladarsha Natak Company, Khetwadi Main Road.

G. SOLASKAR,
Manager,
Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details. Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8 Information required—Date of birth and time year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all men Rs. 8, quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business Apply to:—

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnailasa Agrahar, MYSORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE STAR"

presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

On Special request of our Hindu patrons

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

"Sati Sulochana"

A Beautiful Scenic version of one of the most Sublime episodes of the Sublime Epic "RAMAYANA"

by

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,

to gether with

TWO SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDIES

Times and Rates as Usual

NEXT WEEK!

Our Stupendous "GERMAN" Production

"The Mysteries of Circus Barre"

An unusally Interesting Sensational "GERMANS" drama of Circus life.

STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

GLOBE CINEMA

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

at

6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

at 4-30 p. m.

TO-DAY

Shown for the First time in India

Mabel Taliaferro

IN

'THE RICH SLAVE'
'THE RICH SLAVE'

A Thrilling, Sensational, American Melodrama. Containing a Fire, Explosion, Man-Hunt and Train-Wreck.

ALSO

GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH

(The Magazine on the Screen.)

AND

SNUB POLLARD

IN "FIFTEEN MINUTES"

PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

THRILLS?

ONE OF HUNDREDS!

were you seen

ANTONIO MORENO

facing death at the end of 100 ft. fall to the earth below after desperately striving to escape from the wily villains who have trapped him. Your breath will come in gasps when you view this stupendous incident in the most thrilling of all serials. And there are others just as death defying in this chaptered film story.

DO NOT MISS TO SEE

THE THIRD INSTALMENT.

of the most stupendous serial.

VEILED MYSTERY

either at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum or

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Byculla.

Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Splendid Universal Drama

The Day She Paid

(5 Reels)

Starring the fascinating

FRANCELIA BILLINGTON.

In this appealing Drama Miss Billington depicts the role of a modiste's model whose domestic happiness is suddenly shattered by a revelation of her past.

A 2-Reel Century Comedy in the Programme.

Tonight at 5-30; 7, 8-45; & 10-30 (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

New Churney Road)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1), clauses (f) (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay in Council, that we Ahamad Ayab and Mahamad Ayub Darbar propose erecting a Cinema Theatre, at Sankli Street, Bombay on the ground belonging to us admeasuring about 2150 square yards and assessed under Municipal C Ward No. 3083 (2 and 3), Street No. 5a-5b, and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 3588.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 3rd day of July, 1922, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 19th day of June, 1922.

C4078

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of June 1922 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following Sub-clause after Sub-clause XIII of clause 3 thereof, namely:

XIII (A). To subscribe for, acquire, and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by the Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following Sub-clause after Sub-clause XIV thereof, namely:

XIV (A). To subscribe for, acquire and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by this Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th day of June, 1922.

C13419

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE & MARRIAGE ASSURANCE CO. LTD., MYSORE.

HEAD OFFICE, MYSORE.
(S. India.)

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL AND CONFIRMATORY MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held on 3rd and 17th July 1922, at 7-30 a.m. precisely at the Head Office in its newly purchased Buildings in Sayyaji Road, Mysore to consider the future Business of the Company and such other things which the shareholders deem fit to discuss.

N.-B.—All the shareholders who have not yet completed the payment of their share amounts fully, are strongly advised to pay up the balance amount in lumpsum, so that they may be entitled to all the benefits immediately. The Shareholders are further requested to kindly remit all their share amounts only to the Chief Agents in their Provinces, while those in whose Province there are no Chief Agents shall remit their moneys direct to the Head Office, clearly quoting the number of their share certificates in the money order coupons, defaulting which the remittances will be either refused or kept in suspense.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the GENERAL SECRETARY of the company but not to anybody else or by name.

H. VENKATESAIYA,
General Secretary.
Life and Marriage Assurance Buildings,
Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore,
Dated 13th June 1922.

C13428

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of HARIRAM COOVERJI, late of Muska in Cutch Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, married ..... Deceased.

HIRJI GHELLABHAI of Bombay Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, one of the executors named in the said Will, residing at Ghatcooper outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN, MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 6th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI, MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13429

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1923. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 10th July, 1922 to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency,
POONA.

Central Offices,
Poona, 12th June, 1922.
TA

13387

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF MALIK FATEH KHAN M, A. ADDITIONAL MUNSIF.

1ST CLASS, DELHI.
CIVIL SUIT NO. 14 OF 1922.

L. RAMCHAND and other Versus R. N. HILL, Esqr.,

To,

R. N. HILL, Esqr., representative of the Tobacco Products Exports Corporation, importers and proprietors of "Pal Cigarettes," Fort Bombay.

WHEREAS the above named Defendant cannot be served in the ordinary way: This notification is issued for his information to attend and defend the suit on the 27th day of June, 1922, in this Court. In default of his absence on the date before mentioned, the suit will be heard ex-parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 14th day of June 1922.

MALIK FATEH KHAN.
Addl. Munsif 1st Class,
DELHI.

C13427

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1387 of 1921.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MOWJI and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PARWATIBAI, widow ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Pension and Tax with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Kumbar Tookda, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 2362, Old Survey No. 307 and New Survey No. 446 together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5035 and Street No. 13 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Narotam Arjun Brothers but now of Gordhandas Runchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church and the property of Mowji Raghavji, on or towards the East by the property of Samudrick Mata and on or towards the West by the Kumbhar Tookda Lane. For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Examiner Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C13718

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of Bai NIAMATBOO, widow of Abdulalli Heptulla Khumri of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, Inhabitant, doing nothing residing at Bhendi Bazar without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

YAYABHAI KASSUMALLI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Thirtteen year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13417

LEGAL NOTICES

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 2912 of 1922.

SALIGRAM KHORANA OF NO. 193/2, HARRISON ROAD, CALCUTTA.
Versus
AMARNATH BAZAZ, working as a Telegraphist in the Central Telegraphic Office, Fort, Bombay.

Last date for entering appearance 12.7-22.
For Rs. 697-8-0.

C13431

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar it is hereby notified to the public with reference to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other Local News Papers regarding the auction sale of the two cases of Monier Lining arrived per S. S. "CITY OF CHESTER" by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. Auctioneers on Wednesday the 21st day of June, 1922 on account and at the risk of our said client Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar that the said goods are not in accordance with the indent, that our client has nothing to do with the said goods and that such sale as aforesaid would be on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dubash Ferreira and Co who have committed a breach of their contract with our client. Any intending purchaser will purchase the said goods at his risk and will be deemed to have purchased the same with full knowledge of this Notice.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1922.

MANTRI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1823 of 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA AND ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921, the following immoveable property known as Ebrahim Khan's Hotel will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the 28th day of June 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICUEARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their Appurtenances situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particulrly denoted as No. 54A in a certain Map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May 1922.

R. P PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C13263

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MOTOR LORRY, CARRIAGE, HORSE, DECEASE'D GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kassumali Allibhoy.

One table.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esqr., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Madhavji Dwarkadas.

Gold kada, mohanmalla, dora, ivory chudies with gold pullies, silver anglets, toe rings, screws for anklets, gold ballies with false pearls, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned.

One ton Osmobile truck, fitted with Express body and hood, electric light and self starter.

4 cases pen knives.

Property of one Hindu gentleman:—

One Landan carriage and a horse.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES OF MEXICAN CLOTH.

By the order of the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. Reubein, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of the Century Mill in Govind Chok, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

14 bales of Mexican Cloth, Quality No. 1, 28in. by 48 yds. by 12 lbs. 50 pieces in each bale.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADI 7TH LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Tyabbhai Gulamhussein and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Manilal Leherchand and in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 24th day of June 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the under mentioned valuable immovable property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent Tenure situate at Khetwadi 7th Lane in the city of Bombay together with the messuage. Tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 278 7/9 two hundred and seventy-eight and seven nineth square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2025, 2026, 2143 and 2146, New Nos. A and B/9150 Old Survey No. 757, New Survey Nos. 5462 and 2/5448 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 19758, Street Nos. 35 to 43 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hambaiji widow of Shapurji Pestonji, on or towards the south bye the property of Bai Meherbai, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 7th Lane and on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nowroji, Major Moore and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee in their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1922.

SAFEST AND BEST CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC COMPANY LTD., DELHI.

Some of the most prominent Shareholders and Directors are:—

1. THAKURAN DEVI SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, Chief of Chamu (Jaipur State).
2. RAWAL SANGRAM SINGH SAHIB, Chief of Samode (Jaipur State).
3. RAJA LALTA PRASAD SAHIB, Rai Bahadur, Pilibhit.
4. RAI BAHADUR SETH CHIRANJI LAL BAGLA, Banker, Hon. Magistrate, Chairman Municipal Board and Rais Hathras, Proprietor of the firm of Harnand Rai Phul Chand, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
5. RAI BAHADUR SETH TIKAM CHAND, Banker and Rais, Ajmere.
6. RAI BAHADUR L. AMBA PRASAD, Hon. Magistrate and Rais, Delhi.
7. RAI BAHADUR SAHU PURSHOTTAM SARAN, Banker and Rais, Moradabad.
8. RAI BAHADUR SAHU RAM SARUP, Banker and Zimindar, Pilibhit.
9. RAI SAHIB SETH JOY LALL, Banker and Rais, Bhiwani, and Proprietor of the firm of Ram Narain Joy Lall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
10. RAI SAHIB L. PARAS DAS JAIN, Government Treasurer, Hon. Magistrate, Banker and Rais, Delhi.
11. DR. D. R. VARMA, Specialist in Eugenics, Managing Director of the International Ayurvedic Co., Ltd., Delhi.

Dividend declared 9 per cent. every time. 6 per cent. of net profit goes in charity to the deserving poor.

Investment most beneficial both to the investor and the country, by giving impetus to Swadeshi industries.

INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS FOR ALL DISEASES PREPARED UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION. TRIAL SOLICITED.

Buy shares sharp to avoid disappointment. Shares Rs. 100 each, 20 per cent. with application.

Apply to:—

DR. D. R. VARMA, L.H.M.,
Managing Director, The International Ayurvedic Co., Ltd., Delhi.

N.B.—(1) Dr. D. R. Varma being a Specialist in Eugenics, undertakes and cures cases of sterility both in men and women. Childless, princes and rich people may communicate direct with him. All correspondence regarding treatment kept strictly confidential.

(2) Respectable Agents and experienced Vaids required all over India.

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The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHEME,

RE-MODELLING OF EXISTING ORGANIZATION.

In the course of a communique the Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

An important step in the direction of agricultural progress has been taken by the Government of Bombay, who are putting into operation a scheme for remodelling the existing organization for propaganda in agriculture and co-operation with a view to making it more intensive. In the case of agriculture the idea is to demonstrate methods and machinery of proved value on the fields of the cultivators and under the actual circumstances in which they work so as to bring home the benefits to the people.

Under the scheme the Taluka is to be the unit of organization. Instead of several separate bodies, such as agricultural associations, co-operative development committees, etc., working independently there will be one body called the Taluka Development Association. It will absorb within itself the local agricultural associations, and development committees and will, moreover, be representative of the co-operative societies in the *taluka*. All members of the existing agricultural associations, development committees and co-operative societies, who are willing to pay an annual subscription of not less than Re. 1 and abide by the rules, and all others who wish to join on the same terms, will form the new Taluka Association. This will be mainly a deliberative body, meeting twice or thrice a year to appoint the office bearers, sanction the budget and approve the programme of work. It will appoint a small working Committee with a Secretary who will have control over the execution of the programme.

There are three stages in the introduction of an improvement in a local area in which the Associations can help:—First, a new thing tested on experimental farms will, be brought to test in cultivators' fields, at the cost of the agricultural department and by its officers, if possible, with the interested help of the local organisation. Secondly, when a sufficient number of members of the local body are convinced that it will be profitable to their members, they will take over the demonstration and extension, supplying any material required and the help demanded at their own cost. And, lastly, when a demand has been created, the local body would stock materials and machinery and would sell the former and hire the latter, and also charge for the services of their agent.

SURVEY OF THE TALUKA.

The Agricultural Department will first make a survey of the Taluka in which it is proposed to start the work, with the help of some of its experienced officers, and draw up a programme for the year in consultation with the Working Committee. The Co-operative Department will do the same for its side of the work with the help of its organizers and in consultation with the Working Commitee.

Government will bear half the annual cost per *taluka* on account of the pay and travelling allowance of the fieldman, distribution of the seed and manure, field demonstrations, etc., up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 on condition that the other half is borne by the Association.

It will not be the object of the bodies, at least in the beginning, to undertake any large purchase and hiring out of implements or extensive financing of seed and manure purchase and distribution. Their main object will be to demonstrate the utility of the implements or seed or manure to the cultivators and when they are sufficiently popularised, the purchase hire and other financing can be left to co-operative societies which Government hope will spring up in increased numbers as a result of the activities of such propaganda.

TALUKA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The Taluka Development Associations will work under the supervision of the Divisional Board, constituted under the orders of Government in October last, for the co-ordination of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments. Government will allot grants to the Divisional Boards which in turn will distribute them among the Associations on the principle stated above, i.e. while one half of the cost is being borne by Government, the other half is borne by the Association. The Association on the other hand, is required to submit its budget and programme of work to the Board, which will have not only authority to inspect the accounts but also to bring to the notice of Government any defects in the working of the Association.

A Rangoon message of June 17th says one of the rice mills of Messrs. Steel Bros, at Bassein, was completely destroyed by fire, this being the sixth serious rice mill fire within the past eighteen months in Lower Burma.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and ninesixteenths pence and demand bills fifteen and nineteen thirtytwo pence.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandra, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 18-12-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVEN SUNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc., It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

Do you feel depressed and languid? . . . .

FORT-REVIVER

The greatest non-alcoholic tonic-restorative will make and keep you fresh and cool however hot the weather may be

FortReviver is made from the juices of the choicest fruits, fortified with nerve restoratives and valuable phosphates. The most delightful tonic with plain or aerated water and absolutely non-alcoholic.

Thousands of testimonials from doctors clergymen, and the general public in praise of the health-giving and strength-imparting virtues of this tonic.

Sold by all leading Stores Chemists and Wine Merchants.

AMBER TIPS TEA

When you brew a pot of ordinary tea, and serve the first round, you usually fill up the pot with boiling water again. But this second pot is never as good as the first, because all the harmful properties have been let loose, by the second brew.

This does not occur in "Amber Tips", simply, because the harmful properties are not there. They have been eliminated in the selecting, milling, and blending. That's one reason why Amber Tips is really the cheapest and best tea in India.

Sold by all retail dealers in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND. Rs. 1-8. | PEKOE BLEND. Rs. 1-4

HOUSEHOLD BLEND (IN PACKAGES,) Rs. 0-12-0.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDING, BYCULLA,
No. 46 BOMBAY.

Demand GENUINE ford parts only.

STOCKED AND SOLD BY

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

58, SANDHURST ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS "DEMAND" PHONE 4491.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East India	50
" " Import	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	12 93
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 58
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	21 48
closing time.) Jan.	21 13
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	21 66
Oct.	21 08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	
July	12 46
August	
Sept.	
Oct.	12 20
Nov.	12 07
Dec.	
Jan.	11 89
Feb.	
Mar.	11 74
April	
May	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	12 55
July	12 47
August	12 39
September	12 28
Oct.	12 19
November	12 08
December	11 92
January	11 89
February	11 81
March	11 74
April	11 68
May	11 63

Tease :— steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 25
July	18 35
Aug.	18 41
Sept.	18 50
Oct.	18 60
Nov.	18 80
Dec.	18 85
Jan.	18 90
Feb.	19 00
Mar.	19 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fuly Good	8 60
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	9 85
" " " Fully HGood	10 25
" " " Fine	10 65
M. G. Broach Good	10 75
" " Fully Good	11 15
" " Fine	11 55
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" " to Constant	21,090
Futures at New York July	21 88
" " " Oct.	21 85
" " " Dec.	21 63
" " " Jan.	21 48
Spot Cotton at New York	22 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21 75
Futures at New York July	22 00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 22
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 17th.

July	22 66
Oct.	21 98
Future at New York, Dec	21 76
Jan	21 60
Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 5/8 Steady
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	86 Steady

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Quoted	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed —June-July	£ 18
Linseed, Argentine June July Sellers	£ 19 1/8
Tone :—Steady at the decline.	

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ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE

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FROM

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	16%	400
Alliance	100		Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1440
" Contributary	125		"		380
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	122
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 10 16/12 xd.	
Chartered Bank	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	"	£.80
Eastern	£.5	£.10	"	"	88
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S125	S125	"	48%	£.119
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		" "	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	92
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	58
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	72
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10			6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	300
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	287/8
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1380
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-2-4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	270
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305 n.
Appollo	50		"	"	96 4
Birla mills	100		"		90
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1275
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	88	1545
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1080xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	66	987/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4980
Colaba Land	700	700	"	135	2670
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	260 xd
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	88	632/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1227/8
David	250	250	"	193	1847/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1359
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	May-Nov.	50	555
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	170
Fasulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1440
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe	100	100	"	"	207/8
Gokak	100	100	"	"	235
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	702/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	480 xd
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	980
Khatao	100	100	"	"	600
Kilachand mill's	100	100	"	"	18
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3540
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5400
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	265
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	520
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	870
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	335
Morarji	1000	1000	"	352	6800
New Great	200	200	"	79	967/8
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	"	710
Paban	250	250	"	99	940
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1242/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	995
Premier	100	100	"	"	170
Planet	100	100	"	"	285
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	572/7
Shapurji	102	101	July	25	382/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	18 00 n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	6	1052/8
Standard	500	500	"	220	2425
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1200
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	300	2370
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1100 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2550

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	49	750
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	137/3
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	850

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	555
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	572/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	170 pr.
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1469
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.	as 6.	9/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		250
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	99
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	22
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	959
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	8/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	67/8
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	262/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	90
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	230
Tata Oil,	100	100	"	"	57/8
Thacker Co.	52	50	June	"	720

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD

PASSING HITS AT NON-COOPERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 13.

Among the items of business disposed of by the Committee of Management at Ahmedabad on the 8th instant, the question of free and compulsory primary education evoked lively discussion. Explaining the position taken up by the Schools Committee in recommending free education, divorced for the present from compulsion, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy Nilkanth pointed out the practical difficulties attendant on compulsion, under which they would be forced to apply the principle to the children going to the national schools. It were wiser far to introduce free education eventually leading the parents to patronise the Municipal schools. Khan Bahadur Kadri could not quite see the point of the argument, which had some cogency forty or fifty years ago when the local Boards used to open schools, but which left him unconvinced at a time like the present when primary education was not only cheap but widely diffused. In the circumstance, to make education free would relieve the richer classes without increasing the existing numerical strength, or for that matter without adversely affecting the national schools, Mr. Kadri could not understand why the Municipality should be deprived of its legitimate source of income accruing from school fees. Mr. Chahevala who spoke next, confessed to a feeling of surprise at the Khan Bahadur's reasoning which was at variance with the cause which the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and other leaders had espoused with all the earnestness they were capable. The principle of free and compulsory education had had been universally conceded and the question of ways and means had been threshed out by the outgoing Municipal Board. They would make education free to start with and introduce the element of compulsion later on. They could sacrifice Rs. 7,000 received as school fees in an undertaking which would cost them two lakhs of rupees per year and gain for them blessings from the poor parents, who would be tempted to send their children to schools.

Mr. Dolatram came next to oppose the original proposition as it fixed no time-limit for the introduction of compulsion. He thought that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad were by no means so poor as to grudge four or eight annas of the school-fees. It was incumbent on them, above all, to satisfy themselves as regards the soundness of education, whether imparted in the Municipal or in the national schools. He was convinced of its absence in the national schools, where the students were merely used as instruments to subserve political ends.

NATIONAL EDUCATION NOT A FAILURE.

Mr. Gordhanbhoy declared himself in favour of raising the percentage of free studentships from fifteen to thirty, instead of making education free in the city. There were forty schools already which were patronised by the children of the working classes, whose high wages and bonuses enabled them to pay the school fees. In consideration of the above facts, free education should first be introduced in villages and then extended to the city. Turning to Mr. Dolatram's highly provocative remarks on the motives of the non-co-operationists in establishing national schools Mr. Gordhandas remarked that sufficient time had not yet elapsed to warrant any comments on the national educational institutions and that it was no business of theirs to pry into the motives behind the national schools in their midst and to talk airily about the teaching of sedition imparted within their walls. They should consider how their feelings would be hurt if any one were to condemn their system of education as the hot-beds of "slave mentality." In his opinion, the time was not yet for introducing free and compulsory education. At all events, it was not proper to engender mutual animosities. Again, if the Ahmedabad people were opulent as Mr. Dolatram alleged, there was no need to introduce free and compulsory education. The only result of their tall talk about reactionarism and disloyalty was to force people into the hostile camp. Mr. Gordhandas reiterated his conviction that in the present circumstances it was premature to embark on free and compulsory education.

DR. BENJAMIN'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Benjamin moved an amendment, which was eventually carried, to the effect that the Board should concede the principle of free and compulsory education in the Municipal areas, with the proviso that the Schools Committee thought it necessary for the present to make education free in all schools and the Board agrees with the Schools Committee's resolution, on the understanding that the sanction of Government was obtained according to the provision X of Section 58 of the District Municipal Act, and that the Schools Committee applied for permission to make education both free and compulsory six months hence and pointed out in the application the sources of income to defray the incidental expenses, sitting at the same time with what success free education was attended. Dr. Benjamin then proved the untenability of Mr. Dolatram's plea for shelving the question of free education on the ground of the wealth of the Ahmedabad public and adduced the instances of England, Germany, Japan and America to disprove the heresy. As the villages commonly followed the lead given by the cities, he saw no reason why free education should commence in villages, seeing that it was the duty of the Municipality to impart free education, be the number of existing schools for the children of the working class what it might.

Mr. Mulchand Shah could not see eye to eye with Mr. Dolatram who believed that the people of Ahmedabad were rich, nor could he quite see the wisdom of impugning the motives of non-co-operators or of dogmatically pronouncing on the unsoundness of education imparted in the National Schools. He was of the same opinion as Dr. Benjamin, whose amendment was put to the vote and carried by majority.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

SWEEPING PROPOSALS IN FRANCE

Details of new French social insurance proposals are given in an interesting article in the June issue of the *International Labour Review*, contributed by Mr. Gabriel C. Ramon, member of the Managing Staff of the Department for Workers' and Peasants' Pensions in the French Ministry of Labour.

The introduction of this Bill by the Government "marks the beginning of a new epoch," says the writer. It is very comprehensive and covers, with the exception of unemployment, all the principal risks: sickness, disablement, old age, death and maternity. The total number of persons covered by the scheme during the first year is estimated to be not less than 13,013,000, or about one-third of the whole French population. Wage earners with an annual income of less than 10,000 francs are compulsorily insured, while others who do not come under the Bill, like small employers, and whose income is less than that amount, may insure voluntarily, with certain reservations.

The system of affixing insurance stamps is dispensed with under the Bill. The employer sends a list of insurable employees to the insurance office and wage earners must apply for an insurance book to be issued to them, for without this formality they can claim no benefit. A monthly statement is furnished by the employer of the contributions due from himself and his workers and the sum paid direct into the insurance fund.

One of the most original features of the Bill is the provision of extensive advantages for the families of insured persons. The wife or husband and the children under 16 years of age of an insured person, when supported by him or her, enjoy free medical and surgical attendance, provision of drugs and hospital treatment. Further, the allowances to which an insured person has a personal right are increased in direct proportion to the number of his children not in receipt of wages when they are supported by him.

The *International Labour Review* is published monthly at Geneva by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations and contains articles by well-known publicists, economists, employers and workers, together with detailed information and statistical tables on industrial and labour questions, such as prices, cost of living, unemployment and the like.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In public interest, I shall thank you to kindly spare some space to draw the attention of the authorities to the increase of cases of thefts and loot and criminal intimidation by a class of people hailing from the northern borders of India, commonly known in Bombay as Pathans. Some of these people seem to have no respect for law and order; nor have they any scruples in using freely "lathies" and knives endangering human life. Armed with thick short strikes on which brass nails or iron rings are attached at one end and carrying big knives concealed in the belt, they walk about the streets of Bombay, as if they were in some lawless country where carrying of these arms were a necessity. Many of them become "Chowkidars." Some take to lending money on high interest to poor people, especially those engaged in menial services in families, like cooks, hamals, ayahs, malees, etc. The usual interest is half a pice to a pice per rupee per day. They use all sorts of unlawful methods to get back their loans, one of which is instigating the debtors to steal from their employers' houses small things to pay their debts. Another method is seduction of young women for immoral purposes. Unlike the Marwadi money-lenders, this class of money-lenders demand payment by terrorising their debtors. They behave as if there was no law, no courts, no police, no government. Their "dandas" and knives can get them what they want from their terrified victims. It is high time the Police Commissioner looked into this growing danger and took immediate and drastic measures to control the rough and badmash class of these men as they are a continuous danger to life and property in this city. It is a wonder that they should be allowed to carry those deadly sticks and knives when already we have known these to be used freely by them endangering human lives. Pathans as a class may be very respectable but at present that class is becoming very unpopular by the actions of some of them. It may be easy to set the law in motion after the crime is committed but the best thing is to minimize crimes by drastic measures so as to give security to life and property. We would assume that the Bombay Police is vigilant, but the increase in crimes from a particular class of people shows that there has been recently some slackness which has allowed the badmashes to thrive. I, therefore, hope the Bombay Police would wake up soon and take in control, the rowdy badmash element of this great city. How can women and children move about freely in any part of the city if they stand the danger of being attacked and looted. They depend on the police for protection. There is also a responsibility on the leaders of the diffedent sections of the Mohamedan community, as they can wield great influence in inducing the wandering Pathans to take to better methods of living and make themselves more useful citizens. The leaders of the Pathans should co-operate with the police and help them to run down the budmash element amongst their followers. At present in and around Bombay matters have come to a stage where drastic measures are necessary to wipe out this growing element of danger to security of life and property. Your support in this matter will have its desired effect and I hope you will not grudge to give it as it is in public interest. —Yours, etc.

L. R.

WORLD PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

REPORT AT NEXT INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The world problem of unemployment will be discussed from the world point of view when the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations is held at Geneva next October.

By the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, the International Labour Conference must meet at least once a year and each of the 54 States which are members of the International Labour Organisation has the right to send four delegates, two representing the Government, one the Employers, and one the Workers. The question of the world solution of unemployment arose at the Third Session of the Conference last year and a resolution was adopted requesting the International Labour Office to submit a report on the unemployment crisis to the coming Conference.

As early as 1919, the need for world measures for the effective solution of unemployment questions was recognised by the International Labour Conference, when, at its First Session held at Washington, it adopted a Draft Convention under the terms of which each State which ratified it agreed to communicate regular information on statistics and measures for combating unemployment to the International Labour Office to establish a system of free public employment agencies; and to take steps to establish reciprocal treatment on the question of unemployment insurance for workers of other nationalities. This Draft Convention has been ratified by Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, Rumania, Greece, Finland and Bulgaria.

A great deal of information is now being received regularly from these countries, together with statistics and other matter from countries which have not yet ratified the Convention, and these facts, in addition to the special studies which are being made on the subject by the Office itself, will form a basis for the report to be presented to the Conference.

LANGUAGES AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR QUESTIONS.

NEED OF A UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The need of a comparitive universal dictionary of technical labour and industrial terms is being increasingly felt for the most effective carrying out of International Labour reforms, and the question of the exact rendering of technical industrial terms in different languages has been occupying the atention of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations for some time past. Information is being steadily collected and collated in such a way as to prepare the ground for such a comparative universal dictionary of industrial and labour terminology.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the German Government is proposing to establish a technical dictionary of its own on industrial terms in that language and has just requested the International Labour Office to collaborate with it in this work.

The question of exact translation has also arisen with reference to the rendering of the decisions of the International Labour Conferences (three of which have already been held) in other languages than those laid down by the Treaty of Versailles, English and French. With regard to the German rendering of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Third Conference held at Geneva last October, a meeting has recently taken place at Innsbruck where representatives of the German, Swiss and Austrian Governments and of the International Labour Office were present. An agreed translation was approved by this meeting and has been published by the International Labour Office.

G. I. P RAILWAY TIMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a constant traveller on the section of the G. I. P. & O. R. Railway between Jhansi and Lucknow I have come across a number of travellers who feel inconvenienced owing to the non-stoppage of the Express and Mail trains at Harauni, 3rd station from Lucknow. Travellers for this station have to wait for slow passenger trains either at Unao or Lucknow or to save some time alight at Ajgain and take tongas for Neotni and Mohan, two of the most important towns fed by Harauni. The G. I. P. Railway will do a great service if they arrange to stop at least the Express train at Harouni, if not the mail, and it is earnestly hoped that these lines will draw the attention of the Railway authorities concerned when a new Time Table is revised.—Yours, etc.

A. TRAVELLER.

MYSORE GOVT. SECURITY LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the information published in your issue of the 5th instant, about the conviction of some of the Directors of the above Company on the charge of publishing a false balance-sheet, I shall feel highly obliged if any one of the shareholders or some one else fully conversant with the real state of affairs regarding the financial and other condition of the Company would kindly come forward and throw some light on the real situation and advise individual shareholders as to the steps to be taken by them for guarding their interests in the best possible way. It would be a boon if an authoritative account of the real situation is published and supplied to the shareholders by some responsible person or by a Committee appointed by a meeting of the shareholders who can make it convenient to meet immediately on the spot and review the existing state of affairs.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at most stations humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and in the east of the division the air has become damper than usual. Day temperature was above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and in south Rajputana. At most stations in Rajputana humidity is in defect and both day and night temperatures were higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Central India West.—Neemuch reports a very heavy fall of 3.60" and Indore had 0.45". Skies are heavily clouded at Surat and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ahmedabad. Day temperature was above normal in north Gujarat and Central India West. Night temperature was above normal in north Gujarat but below it at Neemuch.

Central Provinces.—Raipur and Amraoti report 1.68" and 0.68" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Amraoti humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above normal. Night temperature was higher than usual at Jubbulpore and Chanda.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay reports 1.01". Ratnagiri 0.33", Mormugao 0.50" and Karwar 0.16". Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon had 0.70". Bijapur and Aurangabad 0.56" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Malegaon and Sholapur humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been less active. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan and in Central India West, locally in the Madras Deccan and Mysore and at a few stations in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and southeast Madras. Neemuch had a very heavy fall of 3.60"; other falls exceeding an inch were 1.01" at Bombay, 1.31" at Bijapur, 1.65" at Raipur and 1.42' at Bangalore. Day temperature was higher than usual in and about Rajputana, Central India West and the Central Provinces. The sea is rough at Colombo and Cochin.

Forecast.—An increase of rain appears probable in Malabar and a decrease in Central India West. Some extension is probable into the United Provinces and may occur into south Gujarat and South Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th June 1922.

The Bombay monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and has extended locally into central parts of the country. A feeble western disturbance is approaching the Northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, south Rajputana, Gujarat and on the north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein one inch; Bassein one and a half; Diamond Island two; Kyaukpyu eight; Akyab three; Bhamo two; Tezpur one and a half; Dhubri one; Silchar three; Cherrapunji four; Mymensingh, Darbhanga one and a half; Gorakhpur three; Udaipur, Sutna one; Jagdalpur one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 17TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Humidity. At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Total for 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	97.0	81.9	68	—	—
Do. 15th	95.0	84.8	68	—	0
Jask	95.0	84.8	68	—	0
Muskat	97.8	83.2	66	—	0
Do. 15th	9.58	8.3	66	—	—
PUNJAB—					
Multan	111.2	88.0	46	—	0
Rawalpindi	109.2	82.1	25	—	0
Lahore	113.4	83.8	28	—	0.44
Hissar	113.4	80.9	44	—	0.32
Ambala	105.8	87.6	59	—	0.73
Delhi	106.0	85.6	57	—	0.88
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	—	85.1	71	—	1.37
Malaspuri	109.8	87.2	64	—	0.98
Jhansi	107.0	87.2	54	—	0.98
Cawnpore	96.0	81.7	65	—	0.78
Allahabad	97.8	81.9	78	—	0.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad	108.3	84.8	60	—	0
Karachi	91.1	87.2	77	—	0
Ajmer	100.2	87.4	49	—	0.71
Jaipur	100.2	84.2	52	—	0.28
Kotah	111.6	91.6	35	—	0.52
Mount Abu	88.8	71.0	55	—	0
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	99.6	77.0	67	—	0
Dwarka	90.7	82.8	78	—	0
Veraval	87.9	83.5	85	—	0
Rajkot	103.2	76.8	75	0.20	0.20
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	83.0	64	—	0.23
Surat	107.4	85.8	64	—	0.66
Ahmedabad	108.0	84.0	58	—	0
Deesa	107.4	85.8	64	—	0.66
Neemuch	103.2	78.4	24	—	3.60
Indore	103.2	78.1	47	—	0.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	103.5	86.5	58	—	0.24
Saugor	104.5	83.4	52	—	0.66
Hoshangabad	105.0	79.0	71	0.15	0.40
Khandwa	106.6	79.9	59	—	0.99
Akola	103.5	79.5	68	—	0.77
Amraoti	103.3	77.5	75	0.51	0.13
Nagpur	103.6	74.1	66	1.37	0.13
Chanda	100.7	93.2	59	—	0.54
Raipur	104.5	0.1	69	0.01	1.64
KONKAN—					
Bombay	85.2	79.6	68	1.94	7.10
Ratnagiri	8.37	6.0	83	0.33	10.68
Marmugao	33.5	75.5	83	0.52	20.54
Karwar	31.6	74.6	82	0.70	18.54
BOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	95.4	75.2	72	0.09	1.68
Ahmednagar	8.85	71.8	84	0.00	4.84
Poona	91.2	71.8	83	0.10	3.93
Sholapur	93.6	74.0	91	0.34	5.54
Bijapur	91.5	73.6	73	—	1.67
Belgaum	80.1	69.8	88	0.01	3.93
Aurangabad	96.8	73.8	84	1.33	4.73
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.4	76.0	79	0.03	1.14
Hyderabad	94.8	75.1	81	0.10	1.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore	87.8	75.7	92	0.78	13.51
Calicut	84.2	73.6	95	0.87	7.87
Cochin	88.7	77.7	88	1.85	8.79
Colombo	87.4	81.0	85	0.01	6.48
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	104.1	81.8	65	—	0.68
Nellore	95.5	76.9	80	—	0.05
Cuddapah	104.7	81.2	56	—	0.25
Madras	103.3	84.2	57	—	1.39
Bangalore	91.2	67.8	74	—	0.84
Coimbatore	93.9	73.0	80	—	0
Trichinopoly	104.1	80.2	61	—	0.24
Negapatam	101.1	81.1	66	—	1.61

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting Canada Bldg., 4-30 p.m.

The National Medical College (Byculla) post-graduate course begins, 4-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 20.

Harwood League Football competition The Cooperage. Kick-off at 5-45 p.m.

Sub-mails for Singapore, Shanghai & Japa per "Akita Maru" close at 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

Second ordinary monthly meeting of th Bombay P. C. Committee, 2, Dean Lane.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	21 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held to-day at the Committee's premises at 6-30 p.m. All Members are requested to be present with fail.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the D. Ward's Council will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

The Khadi-Sub-Committee's meeting will be held on the same day at 6 p.m. in the office to draft a report of the New Committee.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Second Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m., at 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

The following work was done by the Council in May:—

1. During the month of May 3 meetings of the Council were held. Average attendance was seven.

2. The Council called besides the monthly meeting (which sat for 2 days) a Special Meeting of the Committee to consider the resolution No. 18 of the Working Committee that met in Bombay.

3. In view of the presence of the members of the Working Committee in Bombay a public meeting was arranged at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches were delivered on the "General Political Situation" by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Messrs. Srinivas Ayengar, Prakasam, Vallabhbhai Patel and others. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Presided. The meeting was a great success.

4. The Council have appointed a Sub-Committee to carry on Depressed Class work in the City.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. Quilon via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant of on the 24th Idem as previously notified.

MISSIONARY LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Missionary Conference a series of lectures will take place in the hall of the Student Branch, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, on Saturday evenings during June, July and August. The first lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol of Poona on Saturday, 24 June, at 6 p.m., the subject being 'The Meaning of Faith'.

The Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume of Ahmednagar, Principal McKenzie of the Wilson College, the Rev. R. M. Gray and others have also undertaken to give lectures, the subjects and dates of which will be announced from time to time. The lectures will be open to all.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College, Post-graduate, course commences to-day (Monday), at 4-45 p.m. in the College. Clinics will be given by:—(1) Monday—Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D. P. H. (Camb.), D. T. M. & H. (Camb.), L. M. & S. (Bom.), Pathology and Bacteriology. (2) Tuesday—Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, M. D. (Lond.), Medicine. (3) Wednesday—Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine. (4) Thursday—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. (Lond.), F. R. C. S. (Eng.), Surgery. (5) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D. (Bom.), Medicine and Therapeutics.

Practitioners and Senior students are admitted.

LORD ZOROASTER'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Lord Zoroaster's Anniversary Day was observed on Saturday last by the Zoroastrians with due solemnity. As usual a large number of the members of the community of both sexes attended the Fire Temples and offered their prayers for the repose of the soul of their Prophet and invoking his help to his humble followers. Large congregations of Parsis were seen in all Fire Temples and Agiaris engaged in solemn prayers, where Jashan ceremonies were performed. In the Anjuman Fire Temple, before a large gathering, held under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, in the evening, under the presidency of Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, joint prayers were held where members of both sexes jointly prayed for the repose of the soul of the "great Baetrian sage", and invoked his mighty help. Sermons were given on "Karninoe Kaydoe" (or the "Law of Retribution). Report of the Jashan Committee (which has been doing unique service to the community in the propagation and encouragement of religious studies among its rising generation) was read, which showed the progress the Committee has made. Prizes to the successful students in the prize competitions held by the Committee were then distributed.

Another important gathering was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the Fort when readings from Gathas and Shahnamah were given in Persian and Gujrati, followed by sacred songs by Parsi girls, and sermons. Specially composed poems were also recited.

GUARANTEE BY GOLDSMITHS.

A TEST CASE.

At the Court of Small Cause at Bombay, a rather interesting and unusual case was disposed off on the 5th instant before his Honour the Acting Additional Judge, Mr. E. S. Billimoria. It seems one Lawji Madan had purchased certain gold ornaments in January, 1920, from the well-known firm of Soni Narottam Bhau and Co., of Sheik Memon Street, who refused to have the gold of the ornaments assayed but gave a guarantee to the effect that when the ornaments would be returned to them, they would refund the price of gold at the rate ruling in the market on the day of such return. This guarantee was as usual printed on the Cash Memo given for the said purchase.

The plaintiff Lawji Madan returned the ornaments to the defendants Messrs. Narottam Bhau and Co. in August, 1921, and was paid at the rate of Rs. 27 per tola of gold by the defendants. The plaintiff was afterwards informed that the rate of gold on the day of return was Rs. 30/8 per tola and he was not paid the full rate of gold guaranteed and hence after notice he filed this test suit for recovering the sum of Rs. 22-14-0, being the difference in the value of gold as aforesaid.

Mr. B. K. Mistry, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. A. Mody pleader appeared for the defendant firm and admitted the claim and offered to pay up the amount with half costs. The Learned Judge directed that the amount of claim and full Court costs be paid up to the plaintiff, which was done and the suit was marked as settled.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BARONET C. C. BEAT PARSI GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground yesterday, when the Baronet Cricket Club beat the Gymkhana by a margin of 71 runs.

The scores:—

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

	Runs.
Kalapesi	0
M. Langdana	31
S. B. Todiwala	13
R. Jamshetji	17
Morris	8
Colah	48
K. K. Irani (Capt.)	7
Ashadwala	10
R. Nazir	2
D. D. Vesuna	5
N. P. Irani (not out)	36
Total (with extras)	180

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
Kerawala	6
A. H. Wadia	3
J. C. Canteenwala	1
Sethna H. M.	2
A. J. Doctor	25
M. J. Manekshaw	0
S. H. Mehta	9
P. B. Lam	16
F. Kapadia	23
M. B. Vatcha (did not bat)	3
Daruwala (not out)	3
Total (with extras)	107

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. THE BILLIMORIA CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground, when the former won by 16 runs.

The scores:—

THE BILLIMORIA CRICKET CLUB.

	Runs.
E. Mistry	20
J. J. Billimoria	17
R. F. Panthaki	0
M. R. Mawji	1
B. B. Billimoria	3
M. B. Mody	11
D. J. Manekshana	18
C. D. Wadia	10
M. F. Sethna	4
M. C. Bilpouwala	0
R. F. Sethna	2
Extras	16
Total	102

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
R. M. Shaikh	8
G. M. Shaikh	36
H. Masih	7
Asif A. Fyzee	29
K. H. Contractor	1
Ismail A. Shakur	11
S. M. Khatkhatay	2
A. G. Khan (not out)	9
Mirza M. Beg	2
A. M. Visram	2
Y. E. Karrachiwala	0
Extras	11
Total	118

HINDU GYMKHANA v. FORT VIJAYA C. C.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground, a match was played between a team from the Gymkhana and the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club, the Gymkhana winning by 38 runs. M. B. Rao scored 44 runs for the Gymkhana while M. D. Pai scored 43 for the F. V. C. C. All the other figures were very modest only a few just running into double figures.

ENGLISH CRICKET RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Yorkshire beat Middlesex by innings and twenty runs.

Played at Lord's. Holmes made 129; Robinson fifty-seven, not out; and Macauley in first innings took five wickets for thirty-one for Yorks.

Kent beat Gloucestershire by nine wickets at Tonbridge.

In second innings, Freeman (Kent) took seven wickets for thirty-five.

Somersetshire beat Leicestershire by 295 runs.

Daniell's scores were seventy-four and sixty-three and J. C. W. MacBryan made 164 for winners.

Hampshire beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by 155 runs.

Hants scored fifteen runs in first innings, (Howell taking six for seven and Calthorpe four for four,) but made splendid recovery in second innings, when Brown scored 173, and Livesey 110, not out.

Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by 232 runs.

Lancashire beat Oxford University by ninety-seven runs.

It is understood that the Minister for development Madras, is taking steps for promoting preliminary exhibition of Madras Commercial and Industrial products to be sent to the British Empire Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1924.

UNDER TRIAL SIKH WOMAN.

PUNJAB GOVT. DENIES ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The Punjab Government has issued the following communique:—

The "Pardesi Khalsa" of the 19th May published a letter from one Jagat Singh of the Ambala District in which the writer stated that his wife had been arrested by the police in a village near Marinda in the Ambala Tahsil and had been taken to Marinda Thana, a distance of some 61 miles, although she was at the time sick having a large boil on her leg and was expected to give birth to a child in six weeks' time. It was further alleged that the police in question had threatened her with beating and molestation. Enquires into these allegations have been made and it has been ascertained that the Superintendent of Police of the Ambala District was at Marinda when the lady was arrested and that she was brought before him immediately on arrival at the Thana. The Superintendent of Police talked with her and she made no complaints of any ill-treatment nor did she seem to be in any way perturbed. The Superintendent of the Ambala Jail saw her upon her admission to the jail on 15th May 1922, and at that time she made no complaint of any illness or personal discomfort. As it was alleged that she was in a condition of pregnancy, she was medically examined but the medical officer was unable to certify that she was actually pregnant. During her stay in the Ambala Jail she was seen almost daily by the Superintendent on no occasion did she make any complaint of ill-treatment or of having a boil on her leg. She remained quite contented and in excellent health until her extradition Patiala on the 5th of June.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. L. Laite, Managing Director and Secretary of the Asiatic Investment Corporation, is charged with having published proposals for an unauthorised lottery After a few more witnesses have been examined including Locomotive Foreman on Judhpur Bikanir Railway who said he had applied for a policy being induced to do so by chance of winning a lakh of rupees or other prize. Mr. Laite filed a written statement in the course of which he said that everything done by his was done on behalf of the Company and under the direction of the Board. No publication was done or authorised by him personally, that is otherwise than on behalf of the Company. Before the Company was registered he took the opinion of the Advocate General and another Counsel and he (Laite) believed the scheme was in fact not lottery and that the Company was justified by law in taking steps to advertise the scheme. Mr. Langford James who appeared for the defence asked the Magistrate for the personal exemption of Mr. Laite as he wanted to leave Calcutta. Counsel said his client was willing to deposit one thousand rupees which was the minimum fine which could be imposed. Counsel undertook that his client would appear at the next hearing. The Magistrate granted permission and the case was adjourned until 20th instant.

LATE VAZIR OF PALANPUR.

MR. DEHLAVI JOINS SURAT BAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, June 17.

Mr. A.M.K. Dehlavi Bar-at-Law, Vizir of Palanpur State lays down the reins of his office to-day after nine years of commendable services. His administration was all along characterised by tact and broadmindedness, which earned for him entire confidence of His Highness the Nawab Sahib and popularity among all people and officers. His tactful and peaceful handling of the Bhil situation in Palanpur State stands to his credit. At one time when hundreds of Bhil grassias of different Rajputana and Gujarat States were coming and holding conferences in different hill districts of Palanpur State under the leadership of Mr. Motilal, Mr. Dehlavi by bold and broadminded policy in which he was completely supported by the Nawab averted a great crisis. He emphatically declined to take any military measures against them or allow any troops whether of the Government or of the neighbouring States to make Palanpur territores the scene of military operations and bloodshed. During the last few days Palanpur is the scene of garden parties and farewell meetings. The local Mussalman community as also the State officers honoured him with addresses in silver caskets. His Highness gave a banquet in his honour and in his farewell speech spoke very highly of the meritorious services rendered by the Vazir to the State. Mr. Dehlavi interviewed by a press representative to-day said, "for thirty years I practised at the bar and for thirteen years served two States. Now I will practise at Surat and hope to be able to do some public service. I am a nationalist but of the old school of Dadabhai. If I get chance I shall enter into Council and boldly face and fight the situations created by Government. I believe in Hindu-Muslim unity. As Mussalman I certainly believe in the integrity of the Khilafat and I have my complete sympathy with the Khilafat cause. Mr. Dehlavi leaves Palanpur for Surat this evening. It may be noted, here that he is the uncle of Mr. Shuaib Quroshi editor of "Young India" now in jail.

A Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent wires:—

Mr. Keshaorao Vakil has been made a High Court Judge.

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

COLONISATION SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 17.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government through the Sadr-I-Azam, Sir Ali Imam has issued to-day a scheme which marks an epoch in Hyderabad history. It has been framed as a result of enquiries made, and says the areas of land of the following classes are available for colonisation purposes:—(1) Such portions of the protected or proposed forest areas as are suitable for agricultural and colonisation purposes, (2) such portions of Shikargarh is are fit for agricultural and colonisation purposes and (3) such gut number and Perampoke areas of 100 or more acres on a conservative basis. But by a rough estimate it has been found that the total area that can be brought under colonisation comes up to between 35 lakhs to 40 lakhs of acres of land in His Exalted Highness' Diwani jurisdiction.

With a view to immediate action as ordered under Firman-I-Mubarak dated the Mubarak 1340H. it is desirable to lay down the principles that will govern the Development Department and the scheme of colonisation. The principles governing the scheme are there given, the more important clauses being:—(a) Such portions only of forest and Shikargarh areas will be declared to be the colonisation areas as in the discretion of the Sadr-I-Azam may appear to be fit for agricultural and colonisation purposes. The decision of the Sadr-I-Azam will be final in this respect unless set aside by His Exalted Highness by a Firman-I-Mubarak. Within the declared areas the Development Department shall have full and complete jurisdiction on all works of construction and communication. Without the intervention of the Department of Public Works except in the case of major schemes for the execution of which the Development Department will be entitled to put in requisition the services of the Department of Public Works; this jurisdiction will cease over portions that come under settlement with the Colonists.

His Exalted Highness' Dominions, excluding Berar, extends over 82,000 square miles with a population of only 13 millions. Without colonisation it is impossible to develop the enormous and extensive tracts that are lying waste and profitless to the State and the public alike. For economic and other reasons the aim of the Development Department shall be to colonise these tracts by settling colonists on them, but there will be nothing to prevent the Sadr-I-Azam from making similar settlements with His Exalted Highness' servants and subjects without any distinction of caste or creed. There shall be no hard and fast rule in this connection but the Sadr-I-Azam will be responsible for carrying out the main policy underlying the Colonisation Scheme.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT SUPPLY.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRADE WITH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

Mr. A. N. Bishop who has been touring in India for some weeks past in connection with the Eastern Australian Merchant Cooperative League the main object of which body is to develop and foster trade between Australia and India and to export raw material from this country to Australia in the course of an interview with "Madras Mail's" representative pointed out the immense possibilities that existed for trade between the two countries. He stated that fresh fruits could be landed in Madras under two weeks after leaving Australia, which being the producing country looks to India for outlet and he regretted that this trade had been neglected in the past.

Regarding White Australian Policy he said it was enacted at the time when the world conditions were altogether different and personally he would throw open the doors of Australia to decent qualified labour. As regards the scheme for land settlement in Australia for ex-officers of the Indian army Mr. Bishop said that he could not see how such a scheme could be a success as officers could not get in Australia none of that pampering as in India but have to earn their living by toil and sweat of their brows.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 17.

Monsoon has waned on the west-coast of the Peninsula, but has been generally active in Burma, south-east India, Central India west and the interior of Peninsula. The western disturbance has nearly disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central India west, Konkan and Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also have occurred in west United Provinces, south Rajputana, west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch, Moulmein two, Rangoon and Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab five, Monywa, Shillong one, Cherrapunji nine, Cox's Bazar one, Barisal one and half, Burdwan Berhampore two, Darjeeling, Purnea one Naya Dumka one and half, Bahraich three quarters, Neemuch four, Raipur one and half, Bombay one, Bijapur one and half, Malegaon, Aurangabad three quarters, Bangalore and Madura one and half.

Forecast:—No large change.

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded Sir George Birdwood Gold Medal for the coming year to Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaelogy in India.

FAMINE RELIEF IN DOHAD.

WORK AMONG THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

CHARKHA AS A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

The following is a report of the relief work done by the famine committee in Dohad and Jhalor Talukas of the Panch Mahals District from 16th February (when the work was started in the current year) up to the 26th May 1922.

The total of Donations, received by this committee, is Rs. 20,800/- in cash and Rs. 1103/- being the value of the cloth received, thus making the total collection of Rs 21,903/-. The cash collection includes the sum of Rs. 5,000/- received from the Bombay Cotton merchants' and muccadum association. The committee is deeply grateful to all, who generously responded to its appeal for funds.

9 volunteers have been placed in charge of 7 centres in this area, where relief is dispensed to the needy and the poor in a prescribed manner. The chief forms of relief are:—

(1) Free distribution of clothes, for men and especially women and children.

(2) The provision of spinning wheels, and carded cotton for spinning.

(3) Provision of cheap maize, the staple food of the Bhil population, at 4 centres.

(4) Free doles, to the sick, the aged, and the infirm, and.

(5) Giving loans to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks.

Moreover, arrangements are being made to provide maize seeds, for the coming sowing setason, at cheap rates ae 60 places in the two talukas.

Great stress was laid by the committee in their preliminary appeal on the half nude condition of women and children in this area. The distribution of clothes, has therefore engaged their special attention, and will continue for a couple of months more. The total number of clothes distributed up to date is 5,125, and Rs. 4662 have been spent on this form of relief. It is unfortunately still a common sight, to see girls of 12 or 13, absolutely naked, except for a langoti, and women in villages as well as in towns in tattered petty-coats.

Able-bodied destitutes were employed last year on spinning-wheels at about 10 centres where they were paid 2 as. per day. Hundreds thus learnt to spin out fairly good yearn. Out of these, about 300 women and children have taken to spinning this year, at the rate of 4 as a lb. They earn about 2 as. a day, thus barely saving their families from starvation. The committee has however, thus been able to touch only a fringe of the problem. Unemployment is the order of the day. Many private lime and building works have been closed, and yet Government has not opened a single relief work, that might maintain even a few hundreds.

Cheap grain shops have been opened with a view to protect the poor against the rise of prices. Maize is sold at an average loss of about 2 as. in a rupee, towards shops, which are freely resorted to by those for whom they are meant. The total daily sale amounts to about 250 mds, and about Rs. 8,000/- have been invested in this operation. The shops, it appears will have to be continued at least up to the end of July.

About 242 persons are being given grain doles, by the committee. Committee's workers go about in villages, and distribute grain among destitutes, who are either too old or too infirm to do any work.

The Committee has been faced with the demand of easy loans, for buying bullocks on account of the general economic depression. However, Rs. 250/- only have been loaned out to 9 persons for this purpose. A grant of about Rs. 25/-has also been made to chamars to enable them to carry on their hereditary industry of Jute Carpeting.

Two items of the Committe's work deserve attention from the standpoint of its future development. The committee got a large legacy of good and bad yarn of about 70 mds. from its last year's operations. More yarn is coming in from all centres. A few weavers have begun, weaving our handspun, and the Khaddar prepared so far, has been made into clothes for free distribution.

The committee also supervises and assists the working of the depressed classes and the Bhils' Schools maintained in the two talukas. Two *Antyaj* (untouchable Schools) are being conducted at Dohad, and Garbada, 20 to 30 boys receiving instruction in each.

A Bhil boarding School has been started at Mirakhadi, situated at a distance of 8 miles from Dohad, where 18 boarders and 3 or 4 day students attend the school. A small stone building has been built there for the accommodation of the boarders and bamboo huts have been provided for the teachers, and the committee's workers. A reading room, a library and ayurvedic dispensary have been opened at the boarding, which promises to play a good part in the general awakening of the Bhil Community.

A Bhil School has also been opened at Mudaheda in Jhalor Taluka, in response to the village people's demand. True to their word, they send about 30 children to the school.

It is to be hoped, that the general public will continue to take interest in the work, which is being carried on amidst comparatively difficult conditions, for the amelioration of one of the most backward and primitive communities in India; and will subscribe their mite in the cause from time to time.

All cheques and subscriptions should be sent direct to the secretaries, at the Dohad address.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left Government House, on Friday.

Lady Reed arrived at Government House, on Friday.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona, on the 16th instant.

Lady Reed arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the same date.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOAN SEAMEN.

EMPHATICALLY REPUDIATED BY SEAMEN'S UNION.

DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL AND INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

The annual general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, was held on the 14th instant in the Hall of the Union's offices when the Board's report was presented to the members together with the report of the Auditors, Messrs. Apaji, Manilal and Co. There were over 500 members present.

The Union is divided into two branches for the purposes of working. The number of members are 10,195 of which 5021 belonged to the P. and O. branch and 5,174 belonged to the British India and other lines branch. The income of the Union for the year ending 31st March 1922 was Rs. 31,686 and the expenditure Rs. 17,485 leaving a balance of Rs. 14,201 to the credit of the Union. Of this expenditure Rs. 2,700 were paid in Death Benefit. There were 42 deaths. The present scale of death benefit is far too liberal according to the Auditors' report. The present system is a minimum sum of Rs. 75 or Rs. 10 for every year of membership which ever is larger. As the annual subscription is now reduced to Rs. 6 per annum. The Auditors recommend an amendment of Rs. 50 as minimum and Rs. 100 as maximum with an increase in the annual subscriptions from Rs. 6 to 9 in order to make the scheme feasible. A large number of members have not paid their subscriptions owing to unemployment caused by depression of trade. The outstanding amount to a lakh of Rupees. The amount to the credit of the Union on 13th June 1922 at the National Bank of Indian was Rs. 17,390 including the sum of Rs. 2,300 from the balance of the Portuguese Seafarers' Union before its amalgamation with the Asiatic Seamen's Union under its present name.

The Report welcomes the contemplated abolition of the present system of recruitment, and suggests that the new system should find a place for representatives of Seamen's Unions in order to make it effective.

The Auditors have also reported upon the state of affairs obtaining prior to the amalgamation on the 29th March 1921 so far as the accounts of the Asiatic Seamen's Union and the Portuguese Seafarers' Unions are concerned. From, this report it appears that the income of the Asiatic Seamen's Union from June 1919 to 31st March 1921 were Rs. 48,982 of which the Auditors pass Rs. 10,157 as legitimate and suggest that the remainder Rs. 38,825 should be recovered from the former officials of the Union. Regarding the Portuguese Seafarers' Union the total income was Rs. 45,647 including monies amounting to about Rs. 7,600 borrowed from the various Goan clubs. Of this sum only Rs. 2,300 have been handed over to the amalgamated Union. The rest was spent but the accounts and vouchers are in such a chaotic condition that the Auditors suggest that the whole sum should be claimed from the officials.

This state of affairs establish beyond all doubt the benefit if not the necessity of the help of outsiders in the infancy of the Trade Union organisation in India. The affairs of the Union at present is controlled by the General Board consisting of the President, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, Vice-President Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, M.D., the Treasurer, Rt. Rev. Mgr. L. C. Pera and Members Dr. Socrates Noronha and Dr. L. Monteiro, who resigned a couple of months ago and in whose place Dr. Ubaldo Mascarenhas was elected.

The allegations made against the Goan Seamen by Captain Carr formed the subject of a special resolution which runs as follows:—

"That the Union deeply deplore the disaster that has overtaken the s.s. "Egypt" and offer their condolences to the family of the deceased. The Union emphatically repudiate the malicious and libellous allegations made against the Goan Seamen which are incredible, especially after their heroic conduct during the Great War when many Goan Seamen lost their lives. During the period of the War no allegations of improper conduct was ever attributed to Goan seamen. Under these circumstance this Union demands that a thorough investigation be made by an impartial and independent Commission appointed by Government and that on this Committee a representative of this Union recommended by the General Board be nominate'

STRIKE IN HOOGLY MILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

About three thousand men of Hooghly Mills at Garden Reach, Kidderpore struck work on Wednesday. The cause of the strike is not authoritatively known. It is stated that the strike is due to the reported dismissal of two Sardars. A disturbance was apprehended at the mill but prompt arrival of the Police quietened the situation. The mill is being guarded by Police and everything is quiet.

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Tuesday 20th June, 1922,
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AT
HAJEE BUNDER DEPOT SEWREE
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NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Commences on 19th June, 1922 in the College Clinics will be given at 4-45 p.m. each day by

(1) Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) D. P. H (camb.) D. T. M. & H. (camb.), L. M. and S. (Bom.), Pathology & Bacteriology—on Monday.
(2) Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Tuesday.
(3) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Wednesday.
(4) Dr. G. V. Deshmuk H. M. D. (Lond.) F. R. C. S. (Eng.) Surgery—on Thursday.
(5) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A. M. D. (Bom.) Medicine and Therapentics—on Friday.

Practitioners and Senior Students admitted.

For particulars apply to:—
Dr. D. D. Sathaye Superintendent, National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane. Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 19, 1922.

SELF-SATISFIED.

Earl Winterton's speech in the House of Commons might have been condensed into a sentence:—"In everything, the Government of India are right and everybody who criticises them are wrong." The tone of the speech and its logic are not new to us. They are exact models of what many Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State for India have said on countless occasions. The subtle note of a superior knowledge and wisdom denied to all the rest of the world runs through the effort but leaves it remarkably apologetic and lame. Earl Winterton attempts to lull the House of Commons into the belief that all is going well in India, as designed by the Reformers and those who have inherited the task of working the Reforms. The first words are a vaguely optimistic dissertation on recent financial measures to which the Government of India are committed. When a Minister wishes the House of Commons to turn over and go to sleep again he informs it soothingly that enquiries are being made. The inference he contrives subtly to suggest is that out of the enquiries there must spring such effective measures of Reform, economy, retrenchment and what not that the House of Commons need not trouble its head any further. The Government of India (or a Committee appointed by the Government) are enquiring and all's well with India. It was on this soothing note that Lord Winterton opened his address. The Government of India "*were most delighted* that Lord Inchcape in a public spirited manner, had consented to preside over the Retrenchment Committee." So much of India's financial affairs! For the rest "he anticipated a revival of Indian progress" in the direction of being exploited by Western Capital in the interests of Western Capitalists; while at the same time "he thought that Indian public men were more alive to the possibilities of Indian commercial expansion." Also "it would be premature at present to make any statement with regard to the measures the Government of India were likely to adopt as regards the deficit," but he counted vaguely and hopefully upon a sudden revival of trade arranged, presumably, expressly for the Government of India's benefit by a kindly Providence determined to upset that Providence's own laws of supply and demand. Thus, Lord Winterton on the financial difficulties of the Reformed India left the question a great deal more obscure and hopeless of solution than when he started to elucidate it.

Earl Winterton then proceeded to deal summarily with a few outstanding "grivances", real or imaginary. The "Kenya difficulties" he dismissed with the assurance that the Government of India were "still considering" them. He added that "*perhaps* it was unwise to say anything at present." Considering that there was nothing he could say, perhaps it was. But since the Government of India were "still considering" the question, a solution satisfactory to everybody concerned, was, Lord Winterton explained, a foregone conclusion. This line of argument is directly at variance with precedent. We can remember very little which the Government of India have considered to any advantage—far less to a satisfactory settlement. The Under-Secretary's handling of the "grievances" of those poor darlings, the disgruntled members of the Services who cannot consent to serve on terms of race equality with Indians, was equally vague and hopeful—where it was not contradictory of itself. After declaring that these lambs, shorn of their prestige, were subjected to "a storm of vituperation" and that "some people wanted to get rid of them" he added comfortingly that "neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State entertained any such idea". What Earl Winterton's words amounted to were that so long as the Government of India and the Secretary of State did not want "to get rid of them," the bureaucrats were quite safe—in spite of all that public opinion might desire to make them responsible to the people. A fitting commentary on the reality of the Reforms, indeed, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be thus tacitly represented as contemptuous of public opinion. When he spoke in the House of Commons Earl Winterton had probably not heard of what a Minister, Lala Harkishen Lal, has had to say about exploits of the services in N. W. F. Province.

But we like best Earl Winterton's references to "the internal political situation." Here, the Under-Secretary's optimism over-reaches itself. "Since the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the country has become progressively quiet," he said. Also that "some of the extreme adherents of the Non-co-operation movement doubted the efficacy of their faith"—clearly a reference to the Maharastra waverers who may now see how even so insignificant a suggestion of disloyalty to the Congress on the part of an infinitesimal minority, is magnified by the enemies of India into a "Sign of the Times" and used to bolster up the Reforms and all that they stand for including Repression. Lord Winterton added to his speech in this connection a few banal remarks about letting the Reforms work out their own salvation; he might with greater truth have adjured the House of Commons to allow the Reforms enough rope to hang themselves with. Since what he urged actually had the application we suggest, we will not quarrel with the Under-Secretary's conclusions in the matter of the Reforms and their fate. Finally, Earl Winterton explained modestly, that "Britain had not lost faith in herself." He added that "since the War, there had been an almost passionate desire to co-operate more fully with other races." As for Britain not having lost faith in herself—we have nothing to say to this. It does not interest us to hear that Britain remains imperiously block-headed. What does affect the question at issue is the fact that every Oriental race in the world has lost faith in Britain. So however "passionately" Britain may desire "Co-operation" with Oriental races, these latter insist on examining what Britain means by "Co-operation." The British Imperialist's reading of the word is somewhat similar to that which a healthily hungry lion would mean when it expressed a desire to co-operate with a lamb in the matter of satisfying the lion's appetite regardless of the feelings of the lamb. The lion expects the lamb to co-operate with it to the end that the lamb's flesh and blood goes to strengthen the lion's tissues. The lion also, with a great belief in itself, expects the lamb "to agree with" the lion after the former has been consumed. But the Oriental lambs of to-day are more disposed to give the overfed British lion acute indigestion.

A SORDID INTRIGUE.

If anything were needed to convict the Coalition Cabinet of the most pronounced Phillhellenism, the complete report of Mr. Chamberlain's statement on May 15th in the House of Commons on Turkish atrocities supplies damning evidence of prejudice. Mr. Chamberlain's statement was elicited by a question asked by Mr. T. P. O'Connor—an Irishman whose interest in the Greeks is as obscure as that of Mr. Lloyd George and the "Daily Chronicle."—no more and no less. Mr. O'Connor's question was phrased with delightful reticence. He asked:—

Whether on receipt of the confirmation of the statement that the Turks in Asia Minor had murdered 10,000 Greeks followed by the seizure of their widows and daughters for transference to Turkish harems and the starvation to death of their children, any representation was sent to the Kemalist authorities or those of Constantinople pointing out the inevitable effect such atrocities must have on the coming decision of the Powers with regard to the future relations of Turkey and Greece, and especially with regard to the demand by the Kemalists for the evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greek troops?

It was a comprehensive indictment Mr. T. P. O'Connor made. It represented the Turks as being not only monsters of cruelty but also men of incredible lust. The artistic touch about the murdered Greeks' widows and daughters being transferred to Turkish harems was put in because the Turks are Muslims. Had Mr. O'Connor been able to elaborate his question he would most assuredly have reminded Mr. Chamberlain that the widows and daughters of Greeks eventually found themselves lowered in closed sacks at night into the Kemalist makeshift for the Bosphorous—since, by popular Christian repute, that is what every Turk does to the inmates of his harem when he tires of them. Then again the children were merely starved to death instead of being bastinadoed and treated to the bowstring. But apart from its frills, the question may be regarded simply as stating that confirmation had been received in England of the murder of 10,000 Greeks and that in punishment of the Turks for these atrocities the Greeks should be allowed to retain Asia Minor for themselves.

We have already described Mr. Chamberlain's reply as a damning confession of Coalition prejudice. The misleading terms of the statement render it so. For, Mr. Chamberlain instead of telling the truth—namely, that no word had reached him specifying either the number of Greek victims or the fate of their wives and daughters—replied vaguely as follows:—"Confirmation has been received of the statements contained in the recent report by Major Yowell." He then proceeded to read two telegrams from the British High Commissioner in Constantinople which telegrams merely stated that the High Commissioner had interviewed Dr. Ward and had heard Dr. Ward make certain unproven charges against the Turks. But neither the British High Commissioner nor Dr. Ward nor Major Yowell have at any time or place definitely stated the number of Greeks they believe to have been murdered. None of their statements had alleged the systematic transfer of widows and daughters of murdered Greeks to Turkish harems. None of these ex-parte statements have yet been tested or proved true. And yet Mr. Chamberlain spoke of having received confirmation of Major Yowell's report. He did more. He worded his reply to suggest that the terms of Mr. O'Connor's blood-curdling tale had been confirmed. Could anything be more disingenuous—to use the mildest expression—than the manner in which Mr. Chamberlain's reply led the House of Commons to infer that Mr. T. P. O'Connor's ludicrously fantastic fairy-tales had been *confirmed*? But, while we in India are shocked at the mendacity and dishonest methods of the false-propagandists who seek to bolster up the Greek pretensions to territory in Asia Minor, we are not surprised that Mr. Chamberlain should have acted and spoken as he did. For, we now know that the Coalition Government is bound to support Greek intrigues at all costs—even at the cost of the honour of Great Britain. Some day there will come about an exposure of the whole sordid cabal. We can only trust for the sake of the British Empire that the exposure does not come too late. In the meantime, while the Greeks bombard open towns like Samsoun, their friends, the Coalition Government in Britain, misrepresent the merest precautionary measures taken by the Turks—to the end that the Greeks be accorded dominion over a vast Muslim Turkish population in Asia Minor. This is Christian chivalry as interpreted by Mr. Lloyd George. This is how the Government, *pace* Earl Winterton, "desire to show all respect to the belief and feelings of Indian Muslims." The Coalition Government, we have just been assured, "deprecates" the action of the Greeks in bombarding Samsoun. We compare this mild "deprecation" of a horrible and proven outrage with Mr. Chamberlain's outburst of indignation against the Turks on a wild and unsupported charge,—and we marvel at British neutrality. Is this Britain's idea of strict neutrality in the Greeks' blood-thirsty crusade against the very existence of Islam in one of its life-centres and against the person of the Khalifa of all the Muslims?

THE RUPEE LOAN.

Is it the fear of a possible failure of their sterling flotation that has induced the Government of India to publish the terms of their rupee Loan with such suspicious promptness? The subscriptions for rupee Loan are to be received only after the July 3, that is, a fortnight after the lists are closed in London. But the terms of the Loan—6 per cent. income-tax free bonds of five and ten years' duration for an unlimited amount—make one doubt if the Government have yet learnt the lesson of heavy recurring borrowing for ostensibly productive purposes, but in the teeth of an obviously shrinking budget. Lord Winterton was eloquent in the Commons on the glories of a returning wave of prosperity; but we confess we find no indication of any such prosperity in the Government finances in view of the figures of railway earnings for this year or the customs returns. The Retrenchment Committee, from whom so much is expected that we dispair already of any real accomplishment, will find its task all cut out for it, on the one hand by the unanimous demand for economy in public expenditure, especially in military expenditure about which Lord Winterton indulged in characteristic nonsense, on the other hand, by such untimely action of the Government throwing on the public purse burdens that cannot be touched by this committee—not to mention the specific exclusion of questions of imperial policy from the reference to that body. He would be a bold man who could give us to-day the exact measure of the success of this year's Government Loans; but he would be bolder still who could give us a correct forecast of the sum total of the achievement of the Inchcape Committee.

Notes of the Day

Kampala Segregation Scheme.

It came as a painful surprise to the Indian public when some time back the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies declared in the House of Commons that the scheme of segregation for the township of Kampala had the approval of the Indian residents of the town. If the honourable member imagined that a statement made by him in the Commons would succeed in misleading the public in this country regarding the attitude of the Indians towards the policy of segregation he certainly laboured under a grievous delusion. The recent cablegram received by Mr. C. F. Andrews sheds a flood of light on the so-called approval of the Indian residents. The purchase of the township plots in the early days by a few Indians through a misunderstanding was interpreted by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies as an approval of the segregation scheme! But Mr. Andrews observes: "A few Indians who provisionaly took up township sites on a misunderstanding that segregation would not be legally involved gave me a written agreement that unless the segregation clause was entirely removed they would not complete their purchase. This written agreement was sent personally by me to the Acting Governor and interviewed him on the subject and explained the exact position." The declaration of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will put our countrymen on guard and will enable them to see how a simple act of theirs is exploited by the White settlers. As for the people in India they have not a shred of doubt that their brethren in East Africa will never submit to the clamour of the White settlers for a statutory prohibtion against them to reside or trade in highland areas on the assumption of the inferiority of the Indian civilisation. The chorus of protests raised against the Colonial Office decision has convincingly proved that Indians in East Africa will in no case allow their civilisation to be stigmatised and the manners of the whole race branded as unworthy of citizens having equal rights of residence and trade with the Whites. Mr. Andrews points to the seriousness of the issues involved in the application of the segregation scheme even in the limited area of Kampala. He says: "The matter is of urgent importance because Kampala is the commercial capital of Uganda. If racial segregation by law is introduced there, the other townships are certain to follow suit." Lord Winterton's pronouncement in the Commons on this subject shows that little is to be expected from him and his chief in this direction But what is Lord Reading doing?

Municipal Dilatoriness.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has gained considerable notoriety for its dilatory methods. And the way it has dealt with a petition addressed to it by the residents of Khoja Street is only one of the many instances in which it has neglected the interests of the ratepayers. On the 4th February 1921, the residents of Khoja Street, including several J. P.'s, addressed a petition to the Corporation, complaining of the location of a night-soil depot and public latrines and kuchra carts in the vicinity of the Mahomedan Mosque. The petitioners complained that it was an abomination and insult to Islam and its devotees, and that the health of the residents had been seriously affected. The Corporation proceeded to deal with the complaint in a most leisurely fashion. The petition was referred to a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, and that committee took nearly nine months to make a report, practically endorsing the suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioner merely to improve matters, and not remove the source of complaint. And this inspite of a resolution of the Corporation, dated 12th July 1900, when it was decided not to allow urinals and night-soil depots near Mahajanwadis, Jamatkhanas or places of worship. In his report the Commissioner pleaded "that the night-soil depot in question has been in existence for the last thirty years or more and serves a crowded area, the houses in which have privies on the basket system, that all such depots are more or less a nuisance but that they are a necessary evil which will have to be tolerated so long as the water supply remains defective and prevents the work of substituting water-closets for basket privies being pushed on, that there is no suitable site to which the depot can be removed, that as regards the public latrines on the west side of the depot it is incorrect to say that they are not on up-to-date principles, as they are on the water-carriage system and ought not to cause any nuisance if properly used by the public, that all possible care is taken to keep them clean and that as they are a public necessity they also cannot be removed, and that arrangements will be made for the removal of the dustbin carts referred to in the complaint."

Prompt Action Necessary.

The Sub-Committee invited a further report from the Commissioner, and the latter recommended the erecting of a high screen wall to obviate the nuisance. The Sub-Committee endorsed the Commissioner's proposal and the Standing Committee in approving the report, added an inane rider to the effect, "that it is understood that the three latrines on the mosque side shall be done away with and the wall extended right up to the street as soon as other public latrines proposed to be provided in the vicinity of the depot are ready for use and with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the Commissioner be requested to carry out the recommendations made in the Sub-Committee's report and that the complainants be informed accordingly. "The action of the Standing Committee does not, of course, constitute the last word on the subject, though it reveals with what degree of self-complacency it disposes of matters, affecting the religious susceptibilities of the inhabitants and constituting a serious menace to their health. We do not know how far both the Standing Committee and its Sub-Committee were misled by the Commissioner's report, but if we are correctly informed, it appears that there are already two night-soil depots in the vicinity of the area—one at the corner of Islampura and another at Bapty Road opposite the Northbrook Gardens. It is, therefore, not necessary to maintain a third one—and that too in close proximity to the mosque, regardless of the feelings of the Mahomedan residents, let alone their inconvenience. We, therefore, trust when the question comes up before the Corporation it will strictly adhere to the policy laid down in the Corporation resolution of 1900 and ask the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to take prompt measures for removing the night-soil depot and the public latrines.

Railwaymen's Unions.

The urgent need of the federation of the various railway unions at present existing in this country was emphasized the other day by Mr. Hall, President, North-Western Railway Union, at a meeting of several unions held at Delhi. Mr. Hall declared that such federation was absolutely necessary to convince the world that not only were they fighting the battle of Labour, but also that it was their intention to avoid all troubles arising out of unorganised condition of Labour. While concurring with the remarks of Mr. Hall, it appears to us to be desirable that the promoters of the federation movement should get into touch with the organisers of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference as well as the conveners of the second All-India conference. Instead of pursuing divergent policies and lines of advance, as some of these Unions appear to us to be doing, they would be better advised if all of them concentrated their energies towards making the next session of the conference a success and a common ground for threshing out the important and vital question of bringing all Unions under one control.

MONARCHIST COUP D'ETAT

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE IN GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Berlin.—The "Freiheit" asserts that military parades are being held all over Germany and, like the recent Hindenburg celebrations, they constitute serious preparations for the Monarchist coup d'etat in which the Ministry for Defence and the police are implicated. The Executive of the Majority Socialists will be on their guard against the Monarchist demonstrations on June 28th, anniversary of singing of the Treaty of Versailles.

REPARATIONS.

GERMANY EFFECTS PAYMENT OF 50,000,000 GOLD MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Paris.—Germany has effected a monthly reparations payment of 50,000,000 gold marks due yesterday.

M. POINCARE TO VISIT LONDON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Paris.—M. Poincare accompanied by Madame Poincare is going to visit London and is likely to confer with Mr. Lloyd George.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

London.—M. Poincare and his wife arrived in London, to-day, in connexion with the Verdun anniversary celebrations. The visit is not an official one.

M. POINCARE IN LONDON.

BANQUET AT HOTEL CECIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

M. Poincare and Marshal Petain in the afternoon witnessed the Verdun Challenge Cup polo match in which England beat France by eight goals to six.

In the evening, the London Ladies' Committee of the British League of Help entertained the visitors to a banquet at Hotel Cecil presided over by Lord Derby when, in the course of his speech, M. Poincare referred gratefully to the adoption of French towns and villages as an emblem of British friendship.

BRITISH & FRENCH PREMIERS.

TO CONFER ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Growing importance is attached to to-morrow's discussions between M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George at which the former is credited with the intention of raising the Anglo-French, pact, which has been in abeyance since the Cannes conference. It is also thought that the question of Tangier will be raised. France desires to extend her sphere of influence in Tangiers, but the British wish not to weaken Gibraltar enters into the question. A four party conference between England, France, Spain and the Sultan of Morocco was foreshadowed by M. Poincare in his speech at the banquet at Hotel Cecil, where, he said, he found Anglo-French friendship as living and as strong as ever.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

There will be discussions between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare on Monday after a luncheon given by the Prime Minister in honour of his visitors. The discussions will be of a necessarily limited scope, as M. Poincare will probably return to Paris on Monday, but it is believed that they will include questions connected with the Near East, the Hague Conference and German reparations.

The French Press comments to-day state that the whole of France is ardently hoping that the two Premiers will not miss the opportunity of dissipating prejudices and misunderstandings.

NEW AIR SAFETY RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

A new Air Safety rule has been laid down by the Air Ministery, under which henceforth no passengers, whether Government officers or otherwise, will be allowed to sit beside the pilot. The regulation is significant in view of the sensational rumours regarding the cause of the crash in the cross channel aroplane disaster of June 6th, which is under investigation by the Inspector of Accidents.

SUB-COMMISSIONS APPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Hague—The Conference, this morning's session, appointed three sub-commissions to deal with private property, debts and credits.

ITALO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

SOVIET'S REFUSAL TO RATIFY.

ITALY'S DESIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Rome.—In the Senate, Sig. Schanzer said that though he had not received official communication, indirect information which he had been given compelled him to think that the Soviet Government refused to ratify the Italo-Russian Agreement, mentioned on May 28th.

Sig. Schanzer was replying to the speech of Sig. Albertini who was a delegate to Washington and who declared that the renunciation of debts by Britain and United States was the only solution of world's troubles. Sig. Schanzer said Italy was going to the Hague conference confidently hoping that an agreement would be reached with Russia. But the latter must abandon the idea of imposing communistic principles and repudiating engagements to Europe. Regarding the non-ratification of the Italo-Russian agreement he said it appeared that during the Italo-Russian negotiations at Genoa the Council of Commissaries at Moscow resolved that no fresh treaty with a European country could be concluded unless it contained a clause recognising the Soviet de jure and also recognising Soviet representatives abroad as sole representatives of Russia. He was unable to agree to either stipulation and was astonished at the Soviet repudiating the work of its negotiators.

LENIN WITHDRAWS FROM STATE BUSINESS.

"RECOVERY FROM ILLNESS POSSIBLE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

An official announcement made Moscow confirms the report that lenin ha been compelled to withdraw from Stat business at least till the autumn. He suffering from great fatigue, aggravated poisoning The doctors consider that his recovery is possible.

REVOLUTIONARIES' TRIAL IN MOSCOW.

DEFENDERS' REQUEST TO ACCUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

MM. Vandervelde, Liebnecht and other Socialists, who are defending the Russian Socialist Revolutionaries at the great trial in Moscow, which opened on June 11th, have asked the accused to relieve them of their functions on the ground that the Soviet's pledge to accord full liberty for the defence had not been fulfilled.

PEACE IN THE NEAR EAST.

SUGGESTION TO ACCEPT PARIS CONFERENCE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—The "Temps" states that the Imperial Government recently proposed that Britain, France and Italy should make a fresh request to the Angora, Athens and Constantinople Governments to accept the peace proposals formulated by the Paris Conference in March. The paper adds that, as an alternative, the Imperial Government has proposed the abandonment of diplomatic measures now foreshadowed by France, who will reply that adoption of the former proposal is premature and suggest the publication of papers dealing with the Near Eastern question.

COTTON EXPORTS TO EGYPT

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT' DECREE'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Cairo.—Owing to numerous cases of false lapping and marking of cotton goods imported to Egypt, a decree has been issued prescribing that cotton goods must be folded in uniform lengths of yard or metre or one half, one-third or one quarter thereof. The measurement of each piece must be marked on the outside, otherwise goods are liable to re-exportation.

COTTON CONGRESS

RESOLUTION ON HOURS OF WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Stockholm.—The Cotton Congress here has passed a resolution declaring that forty-eight hour a week is economically unsound and detrimental to the best interests of the employers and the operatives, and reaffirming the belief that arbitration is the best method of settling cotton contract disputes. The Congress decided to appoint a sub-committee to draft rules applicable as far as possible to all the countries.

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO EGYPTIAN GOODS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Cairo.—It is announced that the Imperial Government has informed the Egyptian Government that the preferential treatment hitherto accorded to Egyptian products in passing British customs will be abolished in consequence of Egypt's new status.

GANDHI DAY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HOMAGE TO MAHATMA.

GREATER USE OF KHADI URGED.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Avantikabai Gakhalay presiding.

Mrs. Bablibai Chowdharani moved a resolution condemning the one year's imprisonment awarded to Mr. Dayalji of Surat and congratulating him and his old mother on their sacrifices.

MRS. SUREJBEN.

Mrs. Surejben Manilal said Mr. Dayalji had done such good work in Surat that it had become famous. Mr. Dayalji had sacrificed his everything for the national cause. It was their duty to do their part of the work for the country. But what were they doing now? They were rolling in luxuries and were not heeding the message that Mahatma Gandhi had given them. Were they using khadi and were they spinning as they were asked by Mahatma? It was in their own hands to free themselves from bondage but were they going to do it? They were not doing anything for the country which had given them birth. How could they free their patriots, who were in prison for their sakes? How could they free the Mahatma whose heart always felt for the women of the country? Their duty was to discard all foreign cloth, however, cheap it might be. They had to spin and wear khadi. They must wear nothing but khadi. Everyone who attended the meeting must come clad in khadi, and it was the duty of every member to wear nothing but khadi. What was the use of holding meetings if they did not wear and give up foreign cloth. She hoped at the next meeting everyone would come clothed in khadi. for it was the ideal of the Sabha to spread khadi by every means in its power. Let them not fail in their duty to the country and let the Government feel that even the women of this country are deterfinted to free Mahatma from jail and that they were determined to win Swaraj!

DR. SAWARKAR.

Dr. Sawarkar said they had come there to consecrate their lives to the service of the country in memory of the Mahatma. The lives of great men were not for their families alone, but for the whole country, nay for the whole world! The life of Lok. Tilak was devoted to the uplift of the whole country and so was the life of the Mahatma. Why were they even now celebrating the memory of Ramachandra? Because he was a man of the universe and his life belonged to them all. The whole of India was celebrating that day the Gandhi Day from morning till night and that credit for unification of the whole country was due to the Government. Whether in the North or South, East or West they in India were devoting the day to the memory of the Mahatma. By their love for the Mahatma, by their sacrifice for him, by their service for him, they would be judged. In going to jail he had left for them a rich heritage of work, of service, for the country and it was for them to show to the world whether they were really worthy of his confidence. He had left for them in going to jail, much work and it was for those who were free to do it. In their old histories they would find many examples of the women coming to the aid of the country when it was in distress. And he was sure the women of the country would not fail it now. He knew women were capable of much sacrifice, only if they wanted to! What was it that was required of them? The giving up of foreign things, particularly cloth? They were in mourning, for most of their leaders were in jail, and it was not proper for them to wear any fine clothes.

They were told that they were ruled with justice, but now they all knew what kind of justice they were having. But if they were not getting justice, it was their own fault. If the Mahatma were not in jail they might have been excused if they had not worn khadi, but now that the Mahatma was in jail their duty to the country came with greater force to them. They must show to the world that they had not forgotten him and that he had a permanent place in their hearts. What was their duty to the country? First of all they must become members of the Congress organisation, and their membership must be on the increase every day. They must spin for the sake of the country. He was sorry that the charkha was getting out of fashion and if it were really so, it would spell disaster to the country. Nothing would be worse, and nothing would be so suicidal. The third duty was to wear khadi throughout.

LADY JUGMOHANDAS.

Lady Jugmohandas said even the "moderates" were admitting that the message of Mahatma Gandhi had reached every nook and corner of the country. The country had become alive to the present conditions and their greatest duty, in those conditions, was to spin and wear khadi. She was sure the women could make their own clothing. If they were unable to spin much, they must devote atleast a portion of the day spinning. She was sorry that the Gujaratis, instead of going forward, instead of making more and more progress were going back and were not doing their duty. They must not for a single moment remain stationery, they must forge ahead, and that could only be done by spinning. Let them join the Congress in increasing numbers; and they knew, whether they were cooperators or non-cooperators, the constitution of it was wide enough to admit them all! They could without hesitation join the Congress and show to the world what Indian women were able to do for the Mahatma and for the country. She was sure that if they once resolved upon using Khadi they would never give up that resolve!

MRS. AVANTIKABAI.

Mrs. Avantikabai said Dr. Sawarker had praised the women for their single-minded sacrifice for the sake of the country. But she as a women would say publicly that the women of Bombay were not so. Not only had they broken their vows but they even came to the meeting dressed in foreign clothes. Even her friends who were formerly using Swadeshi had now given it up. Some of them had even said that it was a good thing that the Mahatma was in jail now and they could with impunity use foreign clothes. The Mahatma had told them to spin their own khadi, or in the alternative they could wear mill-made cloth. But they did neither. When their women were such, was it possible for them to get Swaraj? Let them admit publicly that the women of Bombay were not true to their country and that they were incapable of the slightest sacrifice. She would request those women who had come to the meeting in foreign clothes not to do so henceforth, at least on the 18th of each month.

"GANDHI—A WORLD FORCE."

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday night to celebrate Gandhi Day, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. There was a large audience.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. R. S. Padbidri, R. Venkatram, L. G. Khare, F. J. Ginwalla, R. G. Tripathy, Dr. Savarkar and Shastri Sitaram spoke on the occasion. All the speakers stressed the need for the greater spread of Khaddar and emphasised the fact that the working out of the Bardoli programme was the best and most acceptable method of doing honour to the great imprisoned leader.

Mr. Natarajan, the president in his concluding speech repudiated Lord Ronaldshay's charge of racial hatred levelled against N. C. O. movement and also ridiculed the rumour of Bolshevik contribution to Congress funds. He referred to Mahatma as a world force and spoke in glowing terms of Mahatma's doctrine of universal love Englishmen included. He hoped that the Mahatma will be set at liberty soon.

(A fuller report of the meeting will be published in our to-morrow's issue.)

LIGHTNING TRANSPORT STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF UNION MEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Irish transport workers declared a lightning strike, last night, following the dismissal of a member of the Union employed by the "Freeman's Journal". The paper consequently was not published to-day as the machine-hands are members of the Transport Workers Union.

FRANCE RESERVES DECISION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16

Hague.—Nearly all the Governments have agreed to participate in the general Commission. France has reserved decision. British spokesmen declared that the dominion delegates had agreed to Britain representing them on the Commission subject to the confirmation by their Governments.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

80 PERCENT INCREASE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Labour Ministry statistics for May show that the cost of living is eighty per cent above that of July 1914 compared with eighty-one per cent in April of this year. The foregoing figures compare with those of French Government Commission which reports that the cost of living in Paris is 217 per cent higher than pre-war cost.

PREFERENTIAL RATES TO EMPIRE GROWN SUGAR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to the deputation representing the co-operative movement who opposed the granting preferential rates to the Empire-grown sugar, the Colonial Secretary spoke strongly in favour of continuing the guarantee for a period of ten years such preference, especially in case of West Indies.

BEVAN ARRESTED!

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH POLICE.

DEMAND FOR EXTRADITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Vienna.—The British minister, has formally demanded the extradition of Bevan, who was only arrested after half an hour's desperate struggle with two powerful detectives.

LATER.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Bevan most violently resisted the arrest and knocked down the detectives, who were compelled to summon assistance. Subsequently Bevan drank something from a bottle which the police suspected contained poison. The prisoner was hastily stomach-pumped after which he simulated insanity and was ultimately put in hospital for two days. It is alleged that he first confessed and then denied he derived any material advantage by admittedly falsified accounts. He carried a falsified French passport and only slightly resembles police description, having grown a beard and dyed his hair.

ARREST OF GERARD BEVAN.

VIENNA AUTHORITIES' ADVICE TO HOME OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Vienna.—The authorities have informed the Home Office that they have arrested a man believed to be Gerard Bevan, ex-chairman of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, who has been missing since February 8th. The Home Office are awaiting confirmation of his identity.

FULL CONFESSION MADE.

According to a Reuter's Correspondent in Vienna, a man provided with a French passport, named Leon Vernier, has been living in modest lodging in Vienna for the past three months, and he was arrested yesterday. It is alleged that he admitted his identity as that of Bevan and made a full confession. Apparently he had little money

EXTENSION OF TELPHONES.

£15,000,000 VOTED BY COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The House of Commons has voted fifteen millions sterling as the part of the programme involving an expenditure of thirty-five millions for extending and reconstructing telephones, transferring lines under ground, laying down trunk cables, an erecting hundred and five new exchanges Mr. Kelleway, the Postmaster-General, admitted the country had a total of 975,00 telephones which were disappointing. H declined to proceed with automatic exchanges, the cost of which was prohibitive.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SIGNALLING BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The second reading of the Wireless Telegraphy Signalling Bill amending Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1904, was passed by the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Kelleway, introducing the new Bi" said that some sort of control was necessar to prevent chaos of broadcasting preval in the United States of America.

Mr. Kelleway mentioned that hithert 9,600 receiving and four hundred transmit ting licenses had been issued.

"EVENING STANDARD'S" COMMENT.

The "Evening Standard" states that th firms whom the Postmaster-General asked to formulate broadcasting scheme met yesterday and were unable to reach an agreement, chiefly for financial reasons. Hence amateurs anxious to "listen in" are held up indefinitely.

WIRELESSING ROUND THE WORLD.

SIG. MARCONI'S EXPERIMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

New York.—Sig. Marconi has arrived on his yacht from Southampton. After carrying out wireless experiments on voyage he declares that he has discovered the possibility of flashing wireless messages round the world.

MR. SASTRI IN SYDNEY.

ENTERTAINED BY MR. HUGHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Sydney.—Mr. Hughes to-day entertained Mr. Sastri to lunch. Mr. Sastri afterwards spoke at the Hippodrome under the auspices of the British Empire Union when he said that India desired to have more intimate association with Australia. Many people in India—and doubtless many here—marched headlong after the will-o'-the-wisp, perhaps to rocks ahead, may be to blank wall. Every citizen of the Empire should have the same liberty as enjoyed by the citizens of Australia.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Paris.—The Ministry of Finance announces the issue of a new loan of 5,200,000,000 francs by the Credit National on June 26th. Price is 493½ francs, interest six per cent. redeemable either in July 1925 or July 1940, optionally.

THE "TIMES" AND INDIA.

AN ORGY OF MISREPRESENTATION.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

HAMPSHIRE, May 24.

To-day is Empire Day. The fact is demonstrated by the Union Jack which is flying over the church tower of the village where I am writing this and the white ensign which the retired naval officer next door has hoisted in his back garden. These and the Empire Number of the "Times" are the chief celebrations which have come under my notice. The vicar of the church being a converted—and I suppose naturalised—Rumanian Jew, and consequently somewhat unpopular in the parish, has reason to advertise his loyalty to the Empire, for the benefit of his parishioners—the naval officer is preserving the glory memories of an honourable fighting career and the "Times" is utilising the occasion for business purposes, as evidenced by eight full pages of good paying advertisements in an 18 page supplement. "Imperialism is the stuff that pays", said the proprietor of a large group of papers to a friend of mine. "You've got to be imperialistic in the newspaper business if you want to get the money in." A truism that has, at length, impressed itself even on the cocoa press and caused it to shed the encumbrance of an A. G. Gardiner, and makes the life of the only unimperialistic organ in the daily press of London a long drawn out agony of precariousness. When you look through the pages of the "Times" Empire supplement you realise how beautifully all the sentiments expressed in the articles fit in with the appeal of the remunerative advertisement pages to the undiscerning reader. "Touring in India: Plans for a Six Weeks' visit." for instance, is an appropriate corollary to the gorgeous and attractive full page advertisement of the P. and O. Company which adorns the front page, and all the articles on India and the changes of the past few years bear testimony to one unchanged sentiment,—the incapacity of India even to maintain her very existence without the assistance of British administrators and business men.

Indian Inefficiency.

"Our own Correspondent", evidently in Bombay, contrasts British efficiency with Indian inefficiency. Ten years is being taken to construct a building at a cost of £250,000 which could be raised in England for two-thirds of that sum in two years. And "only 15 miles away" is a wonderful spectacle of modern appliances making a stone floor for the sea for "the greatest scheme of civic development which has ever been planned." The first, we are told, is India. The second "England in India." And this is the text of a two column disquisition on the Indian incapacity to be, and even dislike of being, inefficient, and the drawing of the moral that, "so far ahead as we can see" there will always be need of the British in India. But why, if the British make a fetish of efficiency and the Indian dislikes efficiency? There is so much fallacy and rubbish in the article that I forbear from quoting further. Those who feel interested can read it for themselves. But I am afraid the writer is sadly ignorant of the conditions of the building trade in this country, which is not surprising since he is so ignorant of the reality of things in India itself.

Gandhism and the People.

A character study of Mr. Gandhi describes the Mahatma as an astute opportunist, who by posing as an ascetic has used his shrewd knowledge of "all the tunes to which men instinctively dance" to bring the whole of India under his influence. But as in another article on village Life we are told that "among the common folk Gandhism has few friends," and is, indeed, "regarded as accursed" there should not be cause for any concern. I think I like the article on "Village Life" best of all. It presents such a touching picture of the simple villagers cursing Gandhism in one paragraph, regarding the Non-co-operation struggle with indifference in another and again in a third possessing a "real fear lest anything should lead to the departure of the British Raj." What a dizzy whirl of conflicting emotions!

There is an article on "Slavery." But there is nothing in it about the Assam Tea Gardens. It only tells us of the large tracts of territory which the British Government was forced to annex in Africa in order "to strike at the trade where it had its origin!" That is how the white man comes to get his burdens!

The "Sikh Menace,"

Not content with its orgy of misrepresentation, prejudice and racial superiority in the Empire Supplement another correspondent is loose in the ordinary news columns on what is described as the "Sikh Menace in the Punjab." How the menace to the Sikhs is turned into the menace of the Sikhs by this saient correspondent may be imagined. It is the old story. A political agitation is "cleverly based on an ostensibly religious ground." In spite of this it has to be conceded that the Sikhs labour under "admitted religious grievances, but "these will have to be brushed aside and the revolutionary Sikhs must be taught that the British Government in endeavouring to lead India to responsible Government does not intend to give a free field for anarchy or the domination of any particular race" and "in teaching this lesson we may well be conferring a benefit on other parts of India."

It is a curious coincidence that in the next column there is a cable reporting Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's statement that his soul has been lacerated by the "harrowing accounts of repression" he has heard from representatives in various districts and what he actually witnessed in the Punjab, and his warning that, if this is continued unabated for a few months more there will hardly be a man who would guarantee the continuance of the present non-

(Continued on next page.)

NEW IRISH CONSTITUTION.

"THING TOO ROTTEN TO TALK ABOUT."

CONDEMNATION BY EXTREMISTS & CONSERVATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17

The South Irish extremists are at one with Conservative Diehards in condemning the Irish constitution, though they do so from opposite standpoints. Roderick O'Connor, the commander of Irregulars, describes it as a "thing too rotten to talk about."

COMMENTS OF IRISH AND BRITISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

However British commentators differ on the merits of the Irish Constitution, all agree that the text makes it clear that Ireland is to be her own mistress, and emphasise that the Irishmen to-day are voting upon a document which is certified as embodying understanding with the British people. They consider that adverse vote is out of the question.

An exception is the "Morning Post" which describes the Constitution, like the Treaty, a lie and deception, therefore, futile in view of the existing state of war.

The papers consider that a cursory review of the Constitution justifies Mr. Churchill's opinion that it conforms to the Treaty.

The chief criticism is the weakness of the Senate, which is a little more than an advisory body providing the thinnest of safeguards for the minority. The novel experimental features of the Constitution, which are described as calculated to make the Englishmen envious, are not thought likely to work out in practice; but it is emphasised that this is solely the business of the Irish people, whose main problem is to suppress disorderly elements.

IRISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The Ulster Press comments ironically on the new Constitution, which it declares is more ideal in theory than in practice. On the other hand, the comments of the Southern Irish Press are epitomised by the "Irish Times" which describes the Constitution as a "magnificent charter of liberty placing

(Continued from previous page.)

Ireland on the threshold of a splendid career."

ULSTER PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

Commenting on the Irish constitution, the Ulster Press says that all depends upon how the Free State will endeavour to interpret religious freedom, because the Protestants are not receiving the protection at present.

POLLING AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

A RAID BY ARMED MEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

Dublin.—As the Presiding Officer was about to declare the results of polling for the four Dail representatives at the National University, thirteen armed men arrived in a motor car. Seven, of them rushed into the Senate Chamber, ordered every one to raise their hands and quickly collected and carried off the voting papers and election documents. Fortunately, one of the officials had taken a copy of the results. These explain the reason of the incident, as they shew that a pro-Treaty Independent was elected instead of sitting as anti-Treaty representative; while the other three sitting members were re-elected, including MacNeill, the Speaker of Dail Eireann.

INTERFERENCE AT POLLING STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

Dublin.—The polling day has been generally unprecedentedly quiet but the agents of the independent candidates have been kidnapped in some districts. Several presiding officers were interfered with in Sligo area and ballot papers were burned in some districts.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

WOMEN VOTING AGENTS-A FEATURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

The feature of the Irish elections is number of women voting agents.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR GRANGE KIDNAPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

The Independent candidates for Grange District, Sligo, were kidnapped this morning.

INCENDIARISM IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

Belfast.—The growth of incendiarism Belfast is shown by the fact that the claims for compensation since January amount to two millions sterling compared to three millions sterling representing the claims for the previous 18 months. The claims amounting to nearly a million were registered during the first fortnight of June and the list includes 130 business firms. It is alleged that the aim of the incendiaries is to make the Government in Ulster impossible.

"REPRISAL AGAINST RECENT MURDER."

GUNMEN SHOOT DEAD PROTESTANT FARMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

Gunmen, early this morning, attacked the homesteads of Protestant farmers in the village of Allnaveigh near Newry. Four men and a woman were taken from their homes and shot dead; and several persons were wounded by bombs. Five houses were bombed and burned.

The crimes are believed to be a reprisal against a recent murder.

The victims included an aged couple who were living alone in a cottage. The raiders ordered both to get out of the bed and shot them side by side.

A platoon of the special constabulary was ambushed on the Armagh Louth border. One constable was killed, another wounded.

BAN ON DE VALERA.

PROHIBITED FROM SPEAKING IN GLASGOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

Glasgow authorities have prohibited Mr. de Valera from speaking in the licensed hall on Sunday. Mr. De Valera has cancelled his speech-making visit in Scotland this weekend.

INDIAN LOAN.

LISTS CLOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

The lists for the new Indian loan have been closed. It was advertised that they would be closed on 19th of June.

An indication of the belief that situation is more settled in India is afforded by the fact that underwriters are withdrawing additional premiums imposed last year in respect of riots risk. Premiums are being abolished altogether in case of ports and are being reduced to a shilling per cent for the interior. It is thought that reductions will have beneficial effect and will restore confidence in and stimulate business with India.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

TO ARRIVE IN LONDON TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Ex-President Taft and his wife arrive in London to-morrow. The primary purpose of Taft's visit is to study the procedure of the English Courts, in the first instance, with a view to proposing legislation in the Congress for the improvement of the Federal District Courts.

A huge programme of the functions in honour of the Tafts is being arranged until their departure on July 8th. The functions include a dinner attended by Their Majesties at the American Embassy.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION.

LOSS OF OVER A MILLION STERLING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

The fact that the report of the British Dyestuffs Corporation for year ended 31st October 1921 shows a net loss of over a million sterling, lends additional interest to the recent announcement that Corporation is negotiating with the German dye producers, and to suggestion that it might be arranged that Germany should impart some of her dye secrets as a part of reparation.

CABLE ITEMS

Hamburg—The "Avare," a twelve thousand ton vessel belonging to Brazilian Lloyd Company capsized whilst being towed out of dock. There were a number of passengers and crew aboard, some of whom are believed to be drowned.

The Monmouthshire miners have resumed work.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Joseph Byrne as the Governor of Seychelles in succession to the Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes.

Surrey beat Scotland on the first innings on Friday.

Essex beat Sussex by 127 runs. (In Essex's second innings, Russell made 125 not out.)

Washington.—The new Treasury Deporting Regulation authories the sale of liquor aboard the Shipping Board vessels outside the three-mile limit.

Marshal Petain, defender of Verdun, laid wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph in Whitehall on Saturday.

The Earl of Ronaldshay has accepted the offer of Freedom of Richmond, Yorkshire, which will be conferred on him in recognition of his services as Governor of Bengal.

Lisbon.—The news of the arrival of Portuguese airmen who reached Pernambuco on June 5th after their flight across the Atlantic and have now arrived at their destination in Rio de Janeiro, has been received with rejoicings.

A Calcutta message of June 16th states:—Fifty-nine prisoners who were brought from Andamans were to-day sent to Buxar under Police escort.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to appoint His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar to the rank of Honorary Major in the army.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.

Tokio.—Baron Kato, the Premier, who has assumed power with a non-party Cabinet, stated that the new Cabinet will co-operate with the other Powers in spirit and letter of the covenant of the League of Nations and the agreements reached at the Washington Conference. It will continue to develop in concord among the nations and promote steady progress in the reduction of armaments. The principles enunciated in Washington, especially regarding China, were fundamental policies of Japan.

CHINESE TANGLE.

CANTON CAPTURED BY CHEN CHIUNG MING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

Peking.—The latest complication, which has added to China's troubles, is the attack and capture of Canton by Chen Chiung Ming, who was dismissed from the Governorship of Canton in April, as a result of differences with the Southern President, Sun Yat Sen, regarding his policy of hostility to the Northern General, Wu Pei-fu.

Sun Yat Sen has fled and taken refuge on a gunboat. His main army is in a precarious position.

DR. SUN-YAT-SEN'S FORCES CRUSHED.

CANTON UNITES WITH NORTHERN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Peking.—Chen Chiung Ming has announcer that the Canton Government has ceased to exist. Canton will henceforth unite with the Northern Government recognising the old Republican Parliament. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen's forces have been crushed.

WHEN PRINCE RETURNS HOME

PREPARATIONS FOR GREAT RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

Great reception is being prepared for the Prince of Wales on his arrival in London, on June 21st, which, it is expected, will rival Princess Mary's wedding as a demonstration of popular enthusiasm. Official details of the arrangements state that in addition to Their Majesties, Queen Alexandra and the rest of the Royal Family, those who will welcome the Prince at Paddington will include the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers. Lord Beatty, Lord Cavan, Air-Marshal Sir H M Trenchard, the High Commissioner for India and the Japanese Ambassadors.

The Guard of Honour will be furnished by the Welsh Guards.

The King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Henry, escorted by the Household Cavalry, will drive in procession to Buckingham Palace whither the Queen Mother and other Royalties will return privately. After ceremonies in the Palace, where the King's Guard and His Majesty's Indian Orderlies will be drawn up the Prince of Wales will drive in procession to Saint James' Palace.

PRINCE IN GIBRALTAR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.

Gibraltar.—The H. M. S. "Renown" arrived here at six this morning. At about ten o'clock the Prince of Wales landed, being met by Major Smith Dorrein with whom he lunched. During morning he made a tour of the Rock and was particularly interested in the famous galleries. In the afternoon he played tennis and in the evening he dined with Admiral Pelly, after which he returned to the "Renown". After oiling, the vessel sailed for Plymouth at eleven. This visit to Gibraltar by the Prince was quite informal.

SEQUEL TO MIDNIGHT DANCE.

A POLICE SERGEANT COWARDLY ATTACKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, June 17.

A cowardly attack on Police Sergeant Kett was made when supervising traffic during the disposal of a crowd after a dance at midnight. Sub-Inspector Sastri after thorough inquires arrested two jockeys named R.W. Mitchell and H. Hutchins who were released on their own cognisances of one thousand rupees and sureties of equal amount. Cases stated will come up before the Cantonment District Magistrate shortly.

The Government of India have appointed the following members of the Legislative Assembly to be members of the Governing body of the School of Mining and Geology, Dhanbad for the financial year ending the 31st March 1923:—Mr. K. C. Neogri M.L.A. and Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan, M.L.A.

FRONTIER ROADS.

A STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

LORD MONTAGU'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

A policy of roadmaking as the best remedy for both peaceful and warlike purposes in the North-West frontier region is urged by the Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in the "Observer." He points out that besides military advantages it will assist in the development of expanding trade and commerce there and afford employment to hungry, and consequently restless, tribesmen. He attributes a large proportion of the numerous deaths from killing and disease among troops to the manifestly inadequate road system and advocates the building of new lateral roads, more or less parallel to the existing road near Indus, but more to the west, thus enabling direct communication between fortified posts and camps without the necessity of the present movement of troops and supplies down one valley and along the main road and up the next valley.

EGYPTION SAWAR RUNS AMOK.

KILLS THREE AND WOUNDS FIVE PERSONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Cairo.—AA Sawar of the 31st Lancers in a hospital at Surafend, being informed that he was fit to return to duty, rose from his bed in the night and ran amok with a shot-gun.

He killed Squadron-Commander Fleming, Assistant-Surgeon, and Jemadhar. A subadar, three orderlies and a gendarme were wounded. Finally, the sawar attempted suicide. It is believed that he was seized with sudden madness.

FORGING CHEQUES.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED IN HIGH COURT

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 17.

Mr. Justice Martineau has disposed of two criminal appeals lodged by one L. F. DeCosta who had been convicted by Lala Shankar Das, Magistrate, Lahore, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of forging two cheques on the Alliance Bank, the sentences to run consecutively. His Lordship disposed of both the appeals in one judgment. The first cheque was for Rs. 400-6-0 purporting to be drawn by Mr. Grindlay on Alliance Bank. Mr. Grindlay stated that he did not draw the cheque. The evidence of the accountant of the Alliance Bank and of the ledger-keeper in the bank showed that the cheque book from which the cheque form was taken was issued to the appellant on production by him of a letter which was subsequently proved to be a forgery. In addition to above, there was evidence of Mr. Stott, a handwriting expert, showing that the handwriting on the cheques agreed with the handwriting of the appellant. The second cheque purported to have been written by Mr. Rayon but was shown by his evidence to be a forgery. The cheque was sent to Mr. Billimoria, Manager of Braganza Hotel with a forged letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Rayon in which Mr. Billimoria was asked to cash the cheque. The boy who took the letter to Mr. Billimoria deposed that it was the appellant who gave it to him and his statement was corroborated by that of Barkat Bibi. In this case also there was evidence produced for defence and His Lordship was of opinion that there was not the slightest doubt that the appellant forged the cheques. Accordingly His Lordship dismissed both the appeals.

MANUFACTURE OF KIRPANS.

"LAW EXEMPTS FROM PENAL RESTRICTIONS."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
SHIKARPUR, June 17.

After the conviction of Sardar Kharaksingh for manufacturing *kirpans*, Sardar Khazansingh of Sialkote, retired Additional District Magistrate was also arrested on the 11th of April last for manufacturing *kirpans*. He pointed out to the Government representatives that the courts had no Jurisdiction to try *kirpan* cases. His case came up for hearing on 31st May last and he was acquitted. Writing in the "Tribune" of 9th instant he says that he has reopened his *kirpan* factory as the law very clearly exempts the manufacture and sale of *kirpan* from all the penal restrictions. What about Sardar Kharaksingh?

Several days ago the Punjab Government had in a press communique made very serious allegations of theft, etc., against the Secretary of an Akali Jatha which were immediately refuted by the Gurdwara Committee. The Punjab Government in another communique published in the "Tribune" of 11th instant regrets for having published an erroneous and incorrect statement. It is worthy of note that both the above important news have not been circulated by the Associated Press of India.

With reference to the announcement which is current in the press regarding a vacancy about to occur in the See of Madras the Government of India state that they have had no intimation of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Whitehead. The vacancy will not occur for some months.—A.P.

THE "TIMES" AND INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

retaliatory and non-violent attitude of the country. Whether the simultaneous publication is a coincidence or not, or, whether the article dilating on the "brutality with which their (the Sikhs') local bands have asserted their sway over the districts," has been inserted deliberately in the same issue as a set-off to Pandit Malaviya's grave statement, it is impossible to say. But it certainly is a curious coincidence! The Sikh, according to the writer, is an impossible and incorrigible person. When crops are lean famine makes him desperate. When there is a year of plenty he becomes intolerably truculent and swollen-headed! And the Akali movement is inspired by the idea that the "recent constitutional advances" indicate an intention to remove British supremacy and spell the break-up of the present administration. Being further inspired with the notion that the Sikh regiments won the war and the prophecies of their scriptures that "the present year will witness the establishment of the Sikh supremacy in the Punjab," the Akalis have adopted the cloak of a religious agitation to cover a movement which aims at the establishment of a Sikh kingdom.

Intellectual Aristocracy and Swraj.

This is almost as good as the reason advanced in the article on Mr. Gandhi, in the supplement, already referred to, for the appeal which the demand for immediate Swaraj makes to "the intellectual aristocracy of India who have since Vedic times occupied the seats of power." It is worthy of being set out in full:—

> At present they (the intellectual aristocracy) have few competitors but every year will bring others from the ranks below into the political arena, and in the course of time the seats of the mighty will be shaken. The reforms aim at the progressive realisation of self-Government, which is equivalent to the passing of power into the hands of those who have never had such a birthright. Home Rule by a coup would crystallise the traditional system. Hence the programme that offered Home Rule in six months (*sic*) was as nectar to the privileged classes.

One cannot but admire the ingenuity and power of imagination which enables the invention of these wonderful explanations of the eagerness of various sections of the Indian community for self-Government. No doubt it sounds very plausible to the average reader of the "Times," who wants to be told things like this,—if he has forgotten that the "Times" has been reiterating for months past that Non-co-operation has been scorned and rejected by the educated and aristocratic classes and appeals only to the illiterate masses. Now we are to learn that the simple peasants regard it as a thing accursed while the intellectual aristocracy welcome it as a sure means of perpetuating their supremacy.

PURCHASE OF "TIMES" SHARES.

£2,00000 DEAL BY LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Lord Northcliffe has purchased the interest of the Walter family in the "Times". It is reported that he paid £2,00,000. The Walters have been associated with the "Times" for a hundred and fifty years.

CHOWKIDAR MURDER CASE

CONFESSIONS OF ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)
LUCKNOW, June 16.

The Lucknow Chowkidar Murder Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Wallace. Confession made to Mr. Wallace on the 6th June by Gunners Eaton and Stevens that the former pushed the deceased into a well, were read to them who admitted it in Court.

The Prosecuting Inspector charged Eaton under section 302 and Stevens under the same section with alternative changes under sections 109 and 201.

The defence counsel, Mr. O'Neill, strongly pleaded for the discharge of the accused Stevens on the ground that he tried to desist Eaton from committing the crime.

The case will be taken up on Monday next.

JUVENILE CRIME.

REMARKABLE RECRUDESCENCE IN TINNEVELLY.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 17.

A Tinnevelly message says:—There has been remarkable recrudescence of crime of juveniles in Tinnevelly. Several murders have been committed by boys under fourteen of infants and male children, robbery being the motive. The latest instance of this juvenile depravity is alleged murder at Tenkasi by one Vellala, a boy aged fourteen, who lured a girl, aged five, to a lonely garden. While he was stripping her of her jewels some persons approached the place and the boy thinking that they were coming in search of the girl pushed her into a well. The boy was arrested and placed before the Magistrate who duly committed him to the sessions.

DEATH OF MR. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU'S SON

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 17.

Mr. Girindra Nath Basu, Barrister, youngest son of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, died this morning from heart complaint after protracted illness. Owing to illness of his son Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu was unable to proceed to England to rejoin his post. The deceased left a young widow and two infant children.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

WHY BI AMMAN IS UNWILLING.

SUGGESTS MAHATMA TO BE ELECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MORADABAD, June 18.

Bi Amman has sent the following:—

I gratefully acknowledge the suggestions of Messrs. Rajagopalacharya, Jamnalal Bajaj and Deshpande for my election as president of next session of the Indian National Congress. This is the highest honour which the nation and the country could confer on me. But in my old age I find it will be almost impossible for me to discharge the onerous and responsible duties appertaining to the office of the president of the Indian National Congress which I am not only called upon to preside at the annual session and to conduct and control proceedings of the Subject Committee but am further required to preside at every meeting of the Working and the All-India Congress Committees throughout the year. I regret I am not equal to the task and the labours which at present the office of the President of the Indian National Congress entails in spite of my keenness and zest in the national work. The suggestion of my name for this honour is enough indication of love and affection of my countrymen to me.

SUGGESTION OF MAHATMA'S NAME.

On my part I venture to make a suggestion to the Provincial Congress Committees and the Reception Committee who have the right to elect the president of the Indian National Congress and to all the leaders who guide and control the destinies of the nation to elect unanimously the great benefactor of our country, our reverend Mahatma Gandhi. I hope by December next the nation will succeed in restoring Mahatma Gandhi and all other leaders and patriots to liberty. But in case we fail to restore him to liberty the chair of the President should remain vacant and a Deputy President appointed to conduct the proceedings of the Indian National Congress for which I think Mr. C. R. Dass will be the best selection. These are my wishes and I hope they will find support in the country.

GUJERAT'S SUGGESTION

(Associated Press.)
AHMEDABAD, June 17.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the names of Pandit Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das and Bi Amman for the presidentship of the next Congress.

"BANDE MATARAM" AND "AKALI."

EDITORS CHARGED UNDER SEC. 124A

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 17.

Mr. Karam Chand Shakur, Editor of "Bande Mataram" and Lagh Singh, Editor of the "Akali" have been arrested on the charge under section 124A.

Both were produced before the Additional District Magistrate to-day who adjourned the hearing till 19th instant.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO IMPRISONED MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, June 17.

At a meeting of the Karachi Municipality a member moved that leave of absence for one year from attending meetings be granted to Mr. Mahomed Khan and Mr. Manilal Vyas from the date of their incarceration. The President ruled the motion out of order on the ground that he could not consider any application for leave put in by some one else on behalf of the members. He, however, allowed the two propositions based on the personal applications of Messrs Mahomed Khan and Vyas requesting leave of absence from municipal meetings for 6 months from March 6, 1922. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim enquired if the two gentlemen in question still continued to be members of the Council. The President replied that he had consulted the legal adviser and referred the matter to the Commissioner in Sind and had been told that there was nothing in their case to disqualify them under the Municipal Act. The two propositions were adopted unanimously.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RYS.

FALL IN 1.94 CRORES IN 9 WEEKS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 17.

The total approximate gross-earnings of State railways from April 1st to June 3rd this year amounted to Rs. 15,85 crores. The Budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings of Rs. 99.5 (sic.) crores, and the result of nine weeks given above has fallen short of the estimate for that period by one hundred and ninety-four lakhs

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

THE LASCARS' VERSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There were 79 Goan seamen on board the ill-fated Egypt. Twenty of them were veterans who had experienced similar disasters during the war when the "Arabia," "Medina" and "Malaya" were torpedoed. Nineteen of 79 are reported to have lost their lives. Of the sixty survivors, two are taken to London presumably for the Inquiry and 58 landed in Bombay to-day by the s.s. "Macedonia." I interviewed 12 of them. Three of these are torpedoed veterans. From their narrative it is quite clear that their conduct was admirable. This is their version:—

The collision occurred, in the evening at 3 to 7. There was a fog, but it was not very thick, as one could read easily and steamers were visible at a distance of "10 minutes." At the time of the catastrophe the fourth officer was on duty while the other officers were at dinner in their cabins including the Captain. The passengers dine at 7 p.m. They were at the time dressing for dinner. No passenger was in the Dining Saloon. Saloon steward E. A. DeSouza actually saw the "Seine" approaching towards the "Egypt" through a portHole in the Dining Saloon and called the attention of the Chief Steward. Upson, to it. Within 3 minutes there was a crash. The "Egypt" came to a standstill in 5 minutes. The "Seine" had vanished from sight. Apprehensive that it had sustained serious injuries, it steamed away as fast as it could, but realising it was seaworthy it returned to the scene of accident within 15 minutes or thereabouts.

There were 18 life-boats on the boat deck —four on the Second Saloon side and 14 on the First Saloon sides. No. 1 of the latter is known as the "accident boat" and No. 2 the Captain's boat. According to custom, the captain's boat, is the last that is lowered with the Captain. This rule was faithfully observed on the present occasion. Usually, particular life-boats are assigned to particular sections of the crew, but this precaution was unfortunately overlooked on the present occasion with the result that the crew believed they could seek salvation in any available boat. The passengers do not go to the boat deck. Their place in case of emergency was on the hurricane deck. These were the usual instructions, and as a matter of fact the passengers were grouped together on the hurricane deck by the Captain and his officers. No conflict between the crew and the passengers was, therefore, possible, unless the passengers get on the boat-deck, or the crew rushed to the hurricane deck where the passengers were assembled. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind to assess the value of the charges made against the Lascars or the Goan seamen.

The loss of lives must be attributed to the mistaken belief that no serious damage was done to the ship by the collision. It is reported that for the first ten minutes after the crash, the vessel appeared to float normally and did not list at all on either side. This created the impression that all was safe. The result was that no messages for succour was transmitted immediately as alleged by my informants. This seems to be corroborated by Lloyd's first report that simply said that "Egypt" "*has been disabled west of Brest.*" This does not give us the slightest indication that the boat would sink in 20 minutes. It would be very material to ascertain the exact time when the "S. O. S." messages from the wireless operators were actually received by vessels in the vicinity. This non-appreciation of the imminent danger and over-confidence in the safety of the vessel are responsible for the orders countermanding the lowering of the life boats complained of by the seamen I interviewed. But after ten minutes the boat suddenly listed considerably on the Port side, and in another ten minutes it capsized and sank. Then the life-boats on the starboard side could not be lowered on account of the listing and there was very little time for organised work of salvage. Two or three accounts will illustrate what happened.

A steward by name D. K. Baptista, who was on the "Medina" when it was torpedoed off Dover calmly relates as follows:—When the collision took placed I went at once to Mr. Halliday one of the two fourth officers, to his cabin and intimated to him my fears that the boat had collided. He went to the Captain and I went on deck. Good many of the crew came on the boat deck, but no passengers. Lascars began lowering boat No. 7 on the Port side, but the Captain came and countermanded it as unnecessary. He then was going to his cabin when the Purser met him, who stated that water was pouring into his cabin through a hole. Thereupon the Captain ordered the Second Officer to examine the injuries inflicted. The "accident boat" was lowered. The Second Officer went into it with the Quarter-Master and 3 or 4 lascars. They reported that the ship would sink and got clear of the vessel. Boat No. 7 was then lowered. It was the first boat lowered before the listing. The 4th Engineer with some British crew, Goan stewards and Lascars got into this boat.

Claudino Silveira states as follows:—"I saw the crew occupying several boats which were to be lowered. I was in No. 3 boat starboard side. The Captain ordered us to get out saying there was no danger. Many got out and I was one of them. I then went to boat No. 6 port side. Here the Chief Officer told the crew to get out saying there was no necessity to lower the boat. Most of the people got out. Finally I made my way to No. 7. As it was being lowered the steamer listed heavily with the result that the other boats on the star-board side became useless and could not be lowered."

Anthony Britto says:—"I am the Doctor's Steward. The Doctor's cabin was in the spy deck near the second saloon. When the noise of the crash was heard by me, I informed the Doctor. I gave him a life belt. I took a life-belt for myself and went on the boat-deck of the second saloon. While we were lowering this boat on the star-board side, the chief officer ordered not to make "Aria" (i.e. lower it) saying there was no danger. He went away; but after he went away we lowered the boat. This boat was quite full and contained one lady and one gentleman passenger, second saloon barman and barber, pantryman, crew and stewards altogether about 45 to 50 people. As the "Egypt" had now listed, it was with great difficulty this life-boat was lowered. It had to be shoved on the star-board side and in the process the pantryman fell into the water, but was picked up. After this we lowered the second boat on the Port side. Some European crew got into it. I got into it. Both these boats were picked up by the "Seine," in about 20 minutes."

The version of Vincent Dias runs thus:—"I was in the captain's life-boat with two or three European stewards, another Goan seaman and several lascars. This boat was not yet lowered. A European passenger came on to the boat-deck and asked us all to get out, threatening to shoot if we did not. He actually fired three shots wounding three lascars. When he fired, some people jumped into the water, some on to the deck. Then the captain came up and took the pistol from the European passenger. Thereupon the crew returned and got into the boat. The boat was now lowered. The ladies on the hurricane deck were lowered into this boat by ropes. When the last of the ladies was accomodated into this boat, the captain alighted into it by a rope."

It is clear from these accounts that the captain and officers did not realise the seriousness of the injury. They only realized it later; but the boat had then listed, rendering the life-boats on the star-board side useless. The passengers were gathered together on the hurricane deck under instructions but no life-boat save the captain's No. 2 was available for them. On the whole only two boats on the star-board side with passengers, got off. Two boats on the Port side got off, one of which was the captain's No. 2. The fifth boat was the *accident* boat. In this way life-boats Nos. 1, 2, 7, 13 and 14 got off. The rest 13 in number could not be utilised as the danger was not realised in time. There was another on the star-board side full of crew and passengers, but it could not be lowered and went down with the ship

This account exposes the fabrications of Capt. Carr that either the Lascars or Goans used fire-arms. They could not possibly do so as they had no pistols. They would have been lynched if they had used stolen pistols. But there is no doubt pistols were fired. According to the London "Chronicle" of the 25th, Mr. Bevan is reported to have said:—"That the officers had to use their revolvers to restore discipline and to prevent the rushing of the boats, but he did not see this himself." According to the Goans, it was not the officers but a passenger who fired the pistols, wounding three lascars who were examined by French officials at Brest and who have been sent to London for the investigation. But who was this passenger? My informants cannot give me the name, but they say he got into the Captain's life-boat after the firing and Reuter's cable to you published in the issue of 27th May says:—"Capt. G. D. Carr a survivor said one boat got away filled with lascars and a second partly filled with lascars and firemen. Practically the last boat was being launched when he drew his revolver and jumped into the boat, which was waist deep in water, and made the lascars return to the ship, while the women got into the boat. None of the lascars shot, for they had no revolvers." I feel disposed to infer from Reuter's cable and my informant's version given above that it was Capt. Carr who alone used the pistol, not to restore discipline but to save himself in company with the ladies till his heroics were arrested by Capt. Collyer.

The "Seine" got to Brest at 4 next morning. The European crew were taken in taxis to some boarding house, but the lascars and Goans were lodged in some shed. No food was served them till 3 p.m. when bread, biscuit and tea were provided and at 5 p.m. they got bread, biscuit, butter and a couple of eggs. They had to sleep in the shed in their own clothes, after drying them up as well as possible. On the third day one coat and a "topi" were given, but no money. The Portuguese Consul rendered some help. They got some monetary help from the Brest, Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor and others amounting to 1,200 francs or more which was a great help in their hour of need and for which they felt very grateful. On board the "Macedonia" the crew were made to work though they had no good clothes. To make matters worse, the P. and O. are allowing Rs. 112-8 for the general servants and Rs. 30 for soullions for loss sustained. During the war Government gave £15 all round without distinction of class of servants. This was supplemented by the P. O. which gave an extra £7. Then the clothes bill cost not half as much as it costs now. It is to be hoped that the P. and O. will see their way to recompense the men who have undergone this trying ordeal on a more reasonable scale, if not wish becoming generosity.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacody, June -1, 1922.

RICE THEFTS CONSPIRACY CASE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 16.

The hearing has begun of the case in which H. Smith, Deputy Superintendent of Police, P. Stephens, an employee of the Port Trust, and seven other Indians and Burmans, are charged with conspiring to deal in rice stolen on the river from time to time. According to the story related by the counsel for the prosecution, a widespread conspiracy to steal rice laden on cargo boats in the rivers and wanting to be transferred to ocean-going steamers had drawn up a comprehensive scheme for obtaining stolen rice and their campaign included the bribing of certain members of the police force and employees of the Port Commissioners in order that they might carry out their operations with impunity. The taking of the gang were alleged to amount to Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 daily; and the total amount paid in illegal gratification amounted to Rs. 500 monthly.

The hearing was adjourned. The case is expected to last two months.

The opening of Rice Thefts Conspiracy Case promises sensational disclosures. The prosecuting counsel asserted that Smith, Deputy Superintendent of Police received Rs. 1,000 per mensem from a gang of organised rice thieves who have escaped.

THE ILL-FATED EGYPT.

Photo by Central Press.

The P. and O. Liner Egypt, which was sunk in collision with a French tramp steamer off Ushant on May 20th. The photo of the heroic wireless operator of the Egypt, who remained at his post to the last sending out the S. O. S. and event down with the ship, is inset.

KATHIAWAD CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING

A preliminary meeting of the Kathiawad people residing in Bombay was held on Saturday evening in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel for the purpose of transacting the following business in connection with the special Sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference to be convened in this city:—(1) To form a Reception Committee and appoint its office-bearers; (2) to select the President of the Conference; (3) to fix the date, time and place of the Sessions and (4) to make all other arrangements. Mr. Rewashankar Jagjivan was proposed to the chair.

At the outset Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta in the course of his speech said that last month it was resolved at Wadhwan to hold the special session of the Kathiawad Political Conference in Bombay. The purpose of holding such a Conference in Bombay was with a view to set forth the grievances of the people of Kathiawad. At first it was believed by some Kathiawadis that if they held such a Conference in the Kathiawad State the Political Agent would stop it. At present in the Kathiawad State whenever any Kathiawadi intended to expose the State, he would be gagged under section 124-A. of the I. P. C. There was, as a matter of fact, no freedom of speech in their state. Further, as long as there was the political agency in Kathiawad, it would be futile to carry on a constitutional campaign for the redress of their grievances. It was due to these reasons that they thought it desirable to hold the Conference in this city. He had nothing further to say on the subject and therefore he would ask Mr. Chudgar to explain to them in detail the purpose of holding the Conference. (Cheers.)

FIRST RESOLUTION."

"This meeting of the citizens of Kathiawad residing in Bombay welcomes the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference to hold a special session of the Conference in Bombay by the end of this month and agrees to give it, its hearty support."

In moving the first resolution Mr. Chudgar in the course of his speech said that it was their misfortune to carry on their agitation in Bombay instead of in Kathiawad. They had one important grievance against the Bombay Government and that was the arbitrary powers given to the administrators of the Kathiawad State. Another equally important grievance against the Bombay Government was that it claimed to possess the power of allowing the administrators of the Kathiawad State to do what they liked with regard to the life, property and liberty of the people of the Kathiawad State. They knew full well how their leaders like Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Manilal Kothari were locked in jail for three days without any cause being shown. They also knew that in regard to that arbitrary step of the authorities concerned, Mr. G. B. Trevidi asked questions in the Bombay Legislative Council. They would be quite helpless in the matter if they did not first strongly protest against the wrongful and arbitrary use of section 124-A. I. P. C. At present they were being treated in the Kathiawad State as slaves and helots. Was it possible for the Kathiawad people, he asked, to live in their State in view of the fact that their life, likerty and property were at stake?

Continuing, the speaker explained, at great length section 124-A. I. P. C. to the audience and said that in the pious doctrine of "Government established by law" justice to the Kathiawad people was being murdered. In short, in the Kathiawad State the paramount power was enjoyed by the authorities concerned. They were asked often by Government not to criticise their State in strong language. They were also asked not to create disaffection and disapprobation among the subjects in the State. In connection with that question he was glad that Mr. Natrajan was carrying on correspondence with the Government of Bombay. If they failed to achieve their object even after holding the Conference. then they would send their deputation to the Viceroy.

Concluding, the speaker hoped that they would unanimously pass the resolution and try to remove for ever the sword of Democles that was hanging over their heads in the Kathiawad State. (Cheers).

Mr. W. T. Halai in seconding the resolution said that day after day they read harrowing account of the oppression that was prevalent at present in Kathiawad in the newspapers. He did not know how to style such a State where autocracy and oppression reigned supreme. Should he call such a State. "As no man's land"? He hoped, the Government of India would now rise to the occasion and remove the grievances. (Cheers).

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

In putting the resolution to the vote, the Chairman said that at present, their condition in the Kathiawad State was worse than that of helots. If to-day the Government of Bombay took drastic steps against Manilal Kothari and Mansukhlal Mehta, perhaps tomorrow the same Government would resort to the same step against any of them. He, hoped, therefore, that they would pass the resolution unanimously.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

On the motion of Mr. Popatlal Chudgar the following resolution was, next, unanimously passed.

"That this meeting appoints Messrs. Mansukhlal Rowjibhoy Mehta; Popatlal Chudgar and Mansukhlal Oghadbhoy as Secretaries to organise a Reception Committee who will have powers to make their own rules and regulations and to select their President and other office-bearers."

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta, terminated the the meeting.

GOVT. OF INDIA NEW RUPEE LOAN

IMPORTANCE OF INDIA CONTRIBUTING MAXIMUM AMOUNT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Apropos of the announcement to-day of the Government of India new rupee loan a representative of the Associated Press interviewed the acting Finance Member regarding the amount of money which it is proposed to raise. The Hon'ble Mr. Cook replied that it was not possible to place any maximum limit on the amount to be raised. Apart from the seven and three-fourth crores of war bonds maturing this year and the financing of their own revenue deficit, the Government of India have to find another thirty crores for the Railways and something in the neighbourhood of ten crores for expenditure on Bombay Development operations added to which they have to advance large amounts to the Provinces either for financing the latter's deficits or for the various schemes of capital expenditure. Further it is essential to reduce if possible the amount of floating debt now outstanding in the shape of treasury bills. Very large sterling borrowings would of course, reduce *protanto* the demands on Indian market and if they could have been counted on it might have been rendered possible to borrow in India on cheaper terms. In the present circumstances, however, when the amount of our total sterling borrowings during the course of the year is uncertain, it is essential to obtain the maximum amount of money possible in India itself.

"ZEMINDAR" LIBEL SUIT.

POSTPONED TO JULY 5TH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 16.

The civil suit for the alleged libel brought by Mr. Issmonger Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, C.I.D., against the newspaper the "Zemindar" which was to have been heard yesterday in the Court of Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, was postponed to July 5th, on the request of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, proprietor of the "Zemindar," that the article in question was written by Mr. Salik who was the Editor of the "Zemindar" and now undergoing imprisonment and the Maulana wanted to consult him before he could follow the case.

Maulana Zaffer Ali who has been transferred from Montgomery Jail to Barstal Institute, Lahore, appeared healthy. Several of his relatives and Non-Co-Operator friends were present in court to see him.

A CORRECTION

(Associated Press.)

In the Bangalore message regarding the arrest of a soldier sent by the Associated Press of India it ought to have been "Police Sergeant Wasket arrested—etc." instead of "Police Sergeant Wasket *was* arrested."

A Poona correspondent wires:—

Katibululma Moulana Nazirahmed Khaijandi's term of imprisonment expires. He will be released from Lucknow jail on the 20th instant.

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

WONDERFUL MOUNTAINEDRING FEAT ACCOMPLISHED

(Associated Press.)

May 28.

RONGBUK GLACIER BASE CAMP,

Between May 13th and May 21st, was carried out a most successful and daring feat of high mountaineering that has yet been recorded and not only that but one of the greatest feats of pure human endurance in any field of activity. When I wrote my last letter, camps were by no means complete, but since that time most tremendous efforts had been made by all hands concerned to complete the outline of communication. The character of the glaciers descending from the Mount Everest is rather unusual. Where any side pressure occurs or where any branch glacier joins the main glacier the surface of the glaciers is inconceivably broken up and further the surface itself is hard and black to an unbelievable extent. Where the glacier surface is snow covered, progress is made without great difficulty but where surface is bare, it is almost necessary that every member should be furnished with crampons or climbing irons and notwithstanding the fact that angle of surface is usually extremely gentle, all our camps are now completed and convoys of provision fuel etc., are continually passing up line. Each camp is complete in itself has its stores of food both for British members and for the porters and has also excellent cook attached to it. Not only this but camp No. 1 also boasts cobbler complete with his outfit whose business is to examine boots of porters especially as they pass through, for owing to very rough character of the country. Unless precautions of this sort were taken, men would very soon be bootless. Naturally while these camps were being established, it was not necessary to wait for their completion and as soon as sufficient food had arrived at Camp No. 3, Messrs. Mollory and Somerwell out advance guard set to work to make the road up to north column reaching there on May 13th. As I have noted at the beginning of this letter, it cannot be said that the Himalaya has been very kind to the expedition in matter of weather, for conditions high up have been extremely unsettled and cold has been very great. The work done by porters of the expedition has been quite beyond all praise and when one considers the unceasing nature of the work, difficulty in the country and its great altitudes, I think it may be said that their efforts during the last three weeks are almost without a parallel in the history of mountaineering. While the advance guard were making the road to north column, the main body consisting of Colonel Struth, Major Morshead and Major Norton followed up in succession. They were again in their turn followed by the oxygen party and photographers consisting of Captain Finch, Dr. Wakefield, Captain Noel and Captain Bruce. the whole question being matter of supply as to how soon the whole force could be collected at the advance base. Meanwhile lines of communication were under supervision of Captain Morris and Mr. Crawford assisted by four Gurkha Noncommissioned officers attached to the expedition. The whole staging system and line of communications is thus kept open and run daily only depending on supply of elusive Tibetan coolies on whom the expeditions is obliged to depend between Camps 1 and 2.

SHORTNESS OF TIME AND UNSETTLED WEATHER—TWO ENEMIES OF EXPEDITION.

Now however our chief difficulties are at an end our two enemies as ever are shortness of time available and present unsettled weather. Colonel Stuart therefore, who was in charge of Camp number 3 and in whose first class mountaineering knowledge all have the greatest confidence considered that although full outfit of oxygen had not arrived, it would be most advisable to take the first opportunity of at least making a full dress reconnaisance of the mountain without oxygen for it was felt that if at least, a camp could be made at 25,000 feet not only would this be of first rate importance when time came for great assault with oxygen apparatus but that possibly a very great performance might be accomplished by the mountaineering party and in this he has proved himself correct for the establishment of a camp at 25,000 feet has shown that our excellent porters can carry oxygen to that height without employing it and that up to that point there is no necessity for climbers themselves to use apparatus in all probability and further the most wonderful mountaineering feat has been accomplished nor was this height obtained under favourable circumstances. Mount Everest is terrible enemy—weather seldom smiles on one and on this occasion it certainly did its best to annihilate the party. After camping at 25,000 feet, following morning wind was high and trying, but they determined having come so far to make a great effort. The wind increased hourly and their eventual descent to north column was made under most desperate circumstances.

BANGALORE NOTES.

ASSAULT ON POLICE SERGEANT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE CITY, June 16.

Police Sergeant Waskett has arrested at Palm Groves Road in the Cantonment, a soldier answering the description of Private Lloyd of the Royal West Kents, who was reported missing from the unit stationed at Calcutta after the expiration of his furlough. On production before the Cantonment Magistrate, the accused was remanded to military custody pending the arrival of an escort.

Sgt. Waskett, while supervising the outgoing traffic from a dance overnight, was suddenly attached by three unknown persons, knocked down and brutally kicke on the face as a result of which Sgt. Waskett sustained serious injuries and was taken to the hospital. Vigorous investigations to trace the assailants are progressing.

The Mysore Government have exempted from income-tax the Mysore University and all institution in the State existing solely for educational purposes.

END OF MOPLAH RISING.

ABU BECKER MUSALIAR ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, June 17.

Information has just been received here of the arrest at Kanhangad railway station in South Canara by constables Veerankutty and Kumasayamuj, orderlies of Khan Bahadur E. V. Amoo, Deputy Superintendent of Police, of Abubecker Musaliar, a notorious leader of rebels in Calicut Taluq who has been evading arrest for the last eight on nine months and who is responsible for innumerable atrocities in disturbed area in Calicut Taluq. Abubecker Musaliar has been missing for the last few months, but his track was being very carefully watched by Khan Bahadur E. V. Amoo who got information to the effect that Musaliar had escaped from rebel areas in Calicut Taluq and that he was on his way to South Canara. Accordingly two orderlies were deputed by the Deputy Superintendent to arrest him. The arrest of this notorious leader practically ends Moplah rebellion in Malabar. The only leader now remaining to be apprehended is Konnara Thangal.

RIOTING BY STEVEDORE COOLIES.

53 PERSONS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A serious rioting by stevedore cooly strikers took place yesterday afternoon near College Street resulting in injuries to police and rioters and arrest of fifty-three strikers. A Bengalee stevedore with a police guard went to the house of certain coolies who were willing to resume work for the purpose of escorting them. When these coolies escorted by police came to College Street, about two thousand strikers turned out and stoned the policemen. A head constable and a constable were hit as also some strikers. The head constable was sent to the Medical College Hospital where he learnt that two wounded strikers were there. The police being telephoned some officers came to the hospital and arrested the two strikers. While taking them to the police station they were attacked by a large number of strikers. A fight ensued in which both sides were wounded. Before the police reinforcement arrived, the strikers looted several shops, released arrested persons and demolished a hut at nightfall. The police dispersed the crowd and arrested fifty-three rioteirs.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS

TRIAL OF NINE TAMIL PICKETS

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 17.

The Dindigul correspondent of the "Hindu" wires under yesterday's date reporting a sensational, security proceeding against nine leading Congress pickets of Sholavandan which came up for trial on Thursday evening before the first-class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dindigul. All the accused except Mr. Nannairam Mudaliar were undefended Mr. Ramarathayer of Madura Bar defended Mr. Kanairam Mudaliar and moved for adjournment on the ground that he was going to move for transfer as his client thought that he could not get justice in that Court and as the Magistrate was not only prejudiced against accused Nos. 1 and 2 but also against such movements as temperance movement generally but adjournment was not granted. Statements were then recorded from all the accused to whom notices were again read out. A huge crowd collected in the Court and was watching the proceedings. Throughout Sreyut E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee was, also present to cheer the patriots.

REPRESSION IN ANDRADESH.

PROMINENT CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

TRIPLICANE, June 16.

The Rajahmundry correspondent of the Hindu wires:—Srijuts Pusuluri Kodandaraniah of the Samavodam, Achutaramaiah, Ramineno. Sreeranganayakalu of Rajahmundry, and members Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and Sjt. Yeditha Rajagopalam of Rapaka and Sjt. Vidlamudi Subbaraju of Rajupalem were arrested yesterday at Sitanagram without any warrants. They were brought on foot to Rajahmundry, sixteen miles from Sitanagram.

Leaders held a meeting at Sitanagram on 9th instant and exhorted people to wear Khaddar and open Khaddar depots. The Rapahmundry police, Deputy Superintendent and the Circle Inspector arrived at Sitanagram on 13th night. While the above-mentioned national workers were sitting on a private "pial" reading newspapers, the Police Inspector Khan saheb Abdul Azeez asked them to vacate the pial and on their refusing the Inspector had them dragged by constable to the punitive station. He seized their kit bags and took away Firka accounts and beat Srijat Vadlamudi Subbaraju. Then they were declared to be under arrest. When Srijuk Kodandaramiah asked under what authority and Section they were arrested, Inspector Ajidorai refused to answer. The leaders are kept in Rajahmundrf town police station without any service of warrants so far.

Nawab Haji Mohammed Ismali Khan of of Dataoli passed away on the 14th instant after an illness of more than a year. The deseased was suffering from nervous breakdown.

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LOKE-TILAK

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio' It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th *March*, 1922.

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ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONVICTION.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

Justice Krishnan sitting as vacation judge at High Court to-day ordered the issue of writ of habeas corpus to the camp jailer at Bareilly for production before the court of one Govindan Nair and two other prisoners who were sentenced by the summary magistrate at Palghat to two years' rigorous imprisonment for looting a police station in martial law area during the Moplah outbreak. It was urged on behalf of the prisoners that the conviction was illegal, as their trial at Palghat which was not within martial law area was not warranted by martial law ordinance.

MADRAS' CONTRIBUTION TO CENTRAL GOVT.

REQUEST FOR REDUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

Mr. M. K. Reddy, M.L.A., writes that following cable has been sent to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Westminster:—Madras representatives of the Assembly and the Council of State unanimously request reconsideration of Madras financial contribution to the Central Government.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, June 16.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. B. Kerridge has been appointed Electric Inspector in connection with Mines within the Presidency of Bengal and province of Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. A. M. Heron officiates as Superintendent, Geological Survey, vice Mr. Pilgrim.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Nixon is appointed Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. R. L. McKernan and Mr. T. C. Fisher have been posted as Deputy Accountant-Generals, Bengal.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins is granted eight months' leave preparatory to retirement and Mr. J. C. Mitra succeeds Mr. Tomkins as Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. Jagat Prasad is appointed Assistant Auditor-General.

Mr. C. W. Lander is posted as Currency Officer, Karachi.

Mr. F. W. Wilby is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railways.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. M. Handley goes to Burma to serve with Burma Military Police.

The Census Commissioner for India has been granted privilege of private entree.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Macpherson is granted ten months' privilege leave.

Provisional recognition of Mr. A. M. Warren as Consul for the United States of America at Karachi has been confirmed.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. D. Karaka, Assistant Customs Collector, has been transferred to Bombay.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. G. Edward has been transferred to Andamans for employment in the Andaman Forest Department.

Mr. R. T. Davis has been appointed to Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON INSURANCE CO.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM AGAINST KARACHI MERCHANT

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 16.

Seth Jethanand Murjimal Bhagnari, a merchant of Karachi has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to his shop and attempting to defraud the new India Assurance Co., Bombay, of Rs. 30,000 at which the shop was covered by insurance about a month before the fire. He has been released on a bail of Rs. 30,000 and it is understood the accused will be challenged in a regular court. In view of a large number of recent fires in sundry shops, the case has caused quite a sensation and is being closely watched. Close investigations as to the cause of these many fires are at present being carried out.

STUDENT CONVICTED FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

At the Town Police Court one Sivaram Jaru, a high school student pleaded guilty to a charge of smuggling a large quantity of opium. The prosecution case was that on the 3rd instant the student was seen getting down by the Calcutta mail at the Central Station with a box, was suspected by officers of the excise department and handed over to the police, who discovered opium worth Rs. 315 concealed in his box. His Worship considering that the accused was a student fined him Rs. 600, in default to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment.

OBJECTIONABLE TOLL-TAS.

PROTEST MEETING AT UMBERGAON.

A correspondent writes from Sanjan as follows:—

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of the Umbergaon Peta was held on Sunday the 11th instant to protest against the Toll-Tax that has just been imposed on the Sanjan-Udhwa Road Mr. Manchershaw Manekji Kharbari a well-known resident of Umbergaon Peta presided. The meeting passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"Whereas the Sanjan to Udhwa Road was originally constructed as a *famine relief work* and whereas many of the owners of lands having given their lands *free* for the Road, no Toll Tax can be levied. With all this without giving due notice to the people and without giving the people an opportunity to represent their grievances as against the Tax, the Toll Tax was levied from 1st June 1922—a fact which was only revealed to the people when the contractor erected a shed on the Naka for the collection of the Tax. Therefore, we all people collected in this meeting strongly protest against the levy of this Tax, as it is calculated to be a great hardship and inconvenience to the poor and agriculturist class of this Peta."

The second resolution earnestly and strongly requested the authorities concerned to abolish the Tax.

A committee was appointed to wait on the officers concerned to get the grievance redressed.

SMILE!

A face that can't smile ought to be the face that can't eat. SMILE. For the Winner is the smiler. SMILE. (Well, we have heard of "feeding one's face".)

SMILE!

If words fail you, at times, SMILE. If it rains when it ought to shine, SMILE. SMILE. Smiles start smiles. SMILE. The smiling man is the successful man. SMILE.

SMILE!

More things have been wrought by smiles than this world dreams of. SMILE. A Failure doesn't want to smile—and can't. A Winner wants to smile—and can't help it. SMILE.

SMILE!

Smile when you reach your office. SMILE. Smile when you read your letters, and when you answer them. SMILE. Smile when you don't feel like it. Smile when you come and smile when you go. SMILE. Smiles keep the day balanced. Smiles keep the well from going dry. SMILE.

Smiles are the visible banners of Success.

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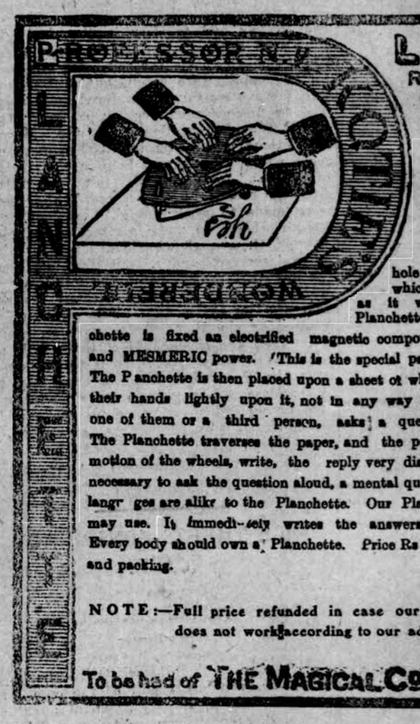

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REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H. Kesari," Volume II. No. 20. Thursday, October 26, :—We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921:—I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September, 1921:—I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS TO:—

The Manager, THE MAGICAL CO. Dept: B.,
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Literature and Art.

THE BRAIN OF INDIA.

THE BRAIN OF INDIA.—By Shri. Aurabindo Ghose.

Reprinted from the Karmayogin. Sadhana Press, Chandernagore.

In this extremely small but carefully worded and thought-provoking pamphlet the greatest political recluse of modern India has stated the main psychological principles on which the ancient Indians based their scheme of education. Srijut Arabindo Ghose points out that "the time has perhaps come for the Indian mind, long pre-occupied with political and economic issues for a widening of its horizon." He goes further and he apostrophises the citizens of his own particular province of Bengal, because he thinks such a widening is specially necessary for Bengal. The first essay in this remarkable book is rather peculiar in its idolatry of the Bengali brain. Arabindo Ghose thinks that the Bengali "has always led and still leads the higher thought of India, because he has eminently the gifts which are most needed for the new race that has to arise." We should have thought that a political and religious thinker of the Catholic temperament of Arabindo Ghose should have looked forward to the growth of a new race in India, which will show the greatest degree of intellectualism as a result of the fusion of all that is best in the various peoples of this country. We read, however, that the Bengali "has a subtle brain which is able within certain limits to catch shades or meanings and delicacies of thought and, above all, the Bengali has in a greater degree than other races the yet undeveloped super-mind or faculty of direct knowledge, latent in humanity and now to be evolved."

After this panegyric we must be prepared within the course of a very few years to notice remarkable achievements in the domain of thought and culture from the Bengali race. We hope we shall not be disappointed. But Arabindo Ghose is far too dispassionate and discriminating a critic to forget to mention the deficiencies of the Bengali. In common with the rest of India, the author says "he had a great deficiency of knowledge, the nature of his education meagre in quantity and absolutely vicious in method and quality." Our author remarks that by itself the logical or reasoning intellect creates the accurate and careful scholar, the sober critic and the cautious politician but it does not create the hero and the originator. "The Madrasi and the Maratta are superior to the Bengali," according, to our author, "in the capacity of calm measures and comprehensive deliberation which is usually called intellect or reasoning power," but he notices that this is a faculty which rather limits action while the Bengali who has imagination and energy has been rushing forward to deliver India from bondage.

Arabindo Ghose points to the necessity of a religious and spiritual awakening which he says is the next inevitable development in Indian culture. In the matter of Indian education it is not merely an improved European system that we have to strive after, but we have to revive "the spirit, ideals, and methods of the ancient and mightier India in a yet more effective form and with a more modern organisation." What was the secret, he asks, of that gigantic intellectuality, spirituality and super human moral force which we see pulsating in the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, in the ancient philosophy, in the supreme poetry, art sculpture and architecture of India? This is a most attractive and arresting inquiry, particularly to the young Indian nationalist and he will be rather disappointed to find that our singularly gifted author has answered the question only in the two very short essays which follow the first. We would earnestly request the author to make a detailed analysis of the question which he has put and embodied it in a comprehensive treatise. It will be by no means an unimportant addition to the expanding library of volumes on Indian national culture.

It would be an error, says the author, to look for the secret of Aryan success in the *details* of the instruction given in the old Ashrams and Universities so far as they have come down to us. At the basis of the old Aryan system was the all important discipline of Brahmacharya. We are apt under the influence of western thought to consider the mere collection of information as education. But as the old Aryans understood the problem of education, information cannot be the foundation of intelligence. "it can only be part of the material out of which the knower builds his knowledge." For this, is required the provision of a fund of force and energy sufficient to bear the demands of the growing activity of the memory and Brahmacharya supplied this force. European materialism commits the mistake of supposing the *basis* to be everything and of confusing it with the *source* but as the Aryans knew very well "the source of life and energy is not material but spiritual, but the basis, the foundation on which life and energy stand and work is physical." To raise up the physical to the spiritual is Brahmacharya. The Aryans realized then that all knowledge was within and had to be evoked by education from within rather than by being instilled from outside. So let us not neglect the basis, remarks the author "the Indian brain is still in potentiality what it was, but it is being damaged, stunted and defaced." Let us employ our mother tongue in imparting education and let us restore the use of the disused intellectual functions and provide for a richer and more real equipment of information.

LETTERS OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTERS (in Marathi). Translated by "Vasantmitra." (Published by P. G. Sahasrabdhe, Dadar. Price 10 as.)

If one wants to understand the principles of men swaying the hearts of millions it is best to go to them direct; for commentators, more often than not, are a hindrance to the proper understanding of a text. Mahatma Gandhi is worshipped by hundreds, followed by thousands and admired by millions; yet one often comes across people pathetically ignorant of the principles guiding his actions. This is all the more surprising in view of the fact that he is not a diplomat quibbling in words, but a saint whose messages have received the widest publicity, nevertheless, there is room enough for publications which aim at bringing together the scattered gems of Mahatma Gandhi's writings and speeches and as such we welcome the attempt under review.

The letters cover the period of the struggle in South Africa for the rights of Indians domiciled in that colony. Incidentally they contain the Mahatma's views on his favourite theme, dietary. The book under review is a welcome addition to Marathi literature, and we hope the publisher will soon bring forth an anthology of the Mahatma's writings and speeches on the question of untouchability, about which there seems to be much ignorance, feigned or real.

Courtesy—Intaglio Printing Co.

"Rama, Laxman, and Sita in the forest"—by Mr. A. H. Muller

Courtesy—Intaglio Printing Co.

"The release of Sagarika" (from the historical play "Ratnavali")—by A. H. Muller

DEVOTIONAL LOVE.

AMOURISM OR PREMAMRITA: By R. S. Taki, B.A., Printed at the Karnatak Press, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

This is quite a readable and inspiring book on the subject of Devotional Love, containing learned and yet easily intelligible discourses on the only safe path to Salvation. We are told by the publisher that these discourses were collected to the dictation of the author, who is himself a religious teacher of no mean repute and an excellent exponent of the great Vaishnava doctrine of Devotional Love, rendered so familiar to Indians by the works of sages like Narada, Vallabhacharya Gauranga, Tukaram, Ramadas and others. The excellent arrangement of the subject the graceful diction, the unerring argument of the subject and the elaborate references to sacred texts of the Vedas and the no less sacred texts of the *Abhangas* of the Marathi Saints deserve the best encomiums of the admiring reader. As usual with all Hindu devotional works, the Introductory Chapter contains an excellent panegyric on the greatness of the Sad Guru or the Worthy Preceptor. The book is full of excellent sentiments, is overrun with incontrovertible arguments and is buttressed by the best of epigrammatic sayings, slokas, and sacred texts on every page—to read through which is not only a pleasure but also a healthy religious exercise for the human soul.

The book may be heartily commended as a safe guide to the Bhakti Marga of Hinduism. For here is one of the best exponents—the clearest and most interesting exponent—of pure devotional Vaishnavism we have seen since th days of the blessed saints of Maharashtra and here is lucidly given in a language which all India can understand an explanation of the great Soul problem—which from the dim ages past has engaged the attention of the saints and saviours of the world. Copies can be had from Mr. M. R. Taki, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

We have received the first number of the newly-started quarterly of the Bharda New High School. It supplies a fresh proof, if proof were needed, of the vigour, with which the school tries to live up to its motto "Ever New." In the opening "Benediction" Principal Marzban eloquently elucidates the motto when he says—"from strength to strength, that is the spirit of the motto," and blesses the new venture. The photo of the late lamented Principal, Mr. Bharda naturally finds the place of honour in the inaugural issue of the Quarterly. As for the contributions, they are as diverse as the illustrations are numerous. The contributions are divided into three "Corners"—The Old Boys' Corner, The Friend's Corner, and the Boy's Own Corner. In the Old Boys' Corner there is the photo of Mr. Masani a prominent citizen of Bombay to-day but an "Old Boy" of the school yesterday—the product of the New High School. Mr. Masani contributes a short article in which he describes the conversation he had with his "beloved Guru", Mr. Bharda, on sending young men to Europe for higher studies in tieir "period of adolescence after graduation." Mr. R. A. Gagrat also contributes in th's "corner" an article on "The Youth of To-day" woich was extracted in the columns of "The Chronicle" some days ago. The Friend's Corner makes us alive to the high and noble task of a teacher. Another interesting contribution wants young men to laugh but laugh aright! In the "Boy's Corner" the "Howlers" are very interesting. It needs no bird to whisper into our ears the "open secret" that they are no futile fabrications but real "gems" collected by the Principal from his classes and observations. As the collected treasure is revealed from time to time, the "Howlers," promise to be interesting reading. We hope the Editorial notes will be topical and varied, watchful of Indian youth's interests. The Rector of an English University calls upon youth "to demand a fighting partner's share" in national matters. Will not such a healthy spirit, suitable to our surroundings, dominate in the writings?

The various reports on the multifarious activities of the School are in themselves useful and interesting reading, in so far as they go to mould the youth in all that makes life worth living. The Debating Society, The Declamation, Elocution and Extempore Prizes, the lantern lectures, sports, games and the vigour with which they live, have always exercised a potent influence on the development of an ideal youth. We wish the new Quarterly a long and successful career and we trust it will enable the India youth to live a freer and fuller life.

INDIA'S BRUSH AND PENCIL.

This is a portfolio containing 12 beautiful pictures by leading Indian artists reproduced by the modern "intaglio" i.e. photogravure process, which is being resorted to an increasing extent by Continental art publishers, but, which, it is claimed is new to India and has been utilised for the first time in this country in the present instance by the Intaglio Printing Company, 97B, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. In the new process the picture being actually engraved on copper, instead of being merely surface-deep as in the photozincco process, gives a much clearer impression and brings out many minor details which are incapable of reproduction by the latter process. The two pictures reproduced on this and the reverse pages give but a faint idea of the original reproductions figuring in the portfolio. Among other pictures included in the portfolio are Mr. Muller's "Religious Fanatic thrashing himself," and "Valmiki consoling Sita," Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar's "Dassera Procession," "Sri Krishna tying Radha's Hair," and "Deepavali Congratulations" and Mr. T. X Trinida's "Girl's Head" and "Man's Head." These pictures, twelve in all, all works of leading Indian artists and illustrative of typical Indian subjects form an album worth prizing by lovers of Indian art. The size of the pictures is approximately 10 by 7 and they are tipped on art mounts 14 by 10½ ready for framing. Looking to the excellence of the reproduction and their authorship of the originals, the price (Rs. 5 for the set) must be deemed to be extraordinarily cheap. Other portfolios will, we understand, be issued in due course.

The wide circulation of Dr. Tagore's works on the continent of Europe has led to a demand for translations, not only of his writings, but also of the authoritative study of the poet's life and work recently produced by Principal E. J. Thompson, of the Wesleyan College, Bankura. Published last year by the Association Press of Calcutta in their "Heritage of India" series, a German translation of the book is already in the press in Marburg. A Paris firm of publishers have arranged for a French translation, the book has been favourably noticed by the Scandinavian Press, and enquiries have been received from Italy, Switzerland and other countries.

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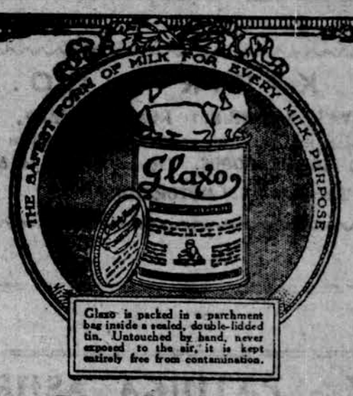
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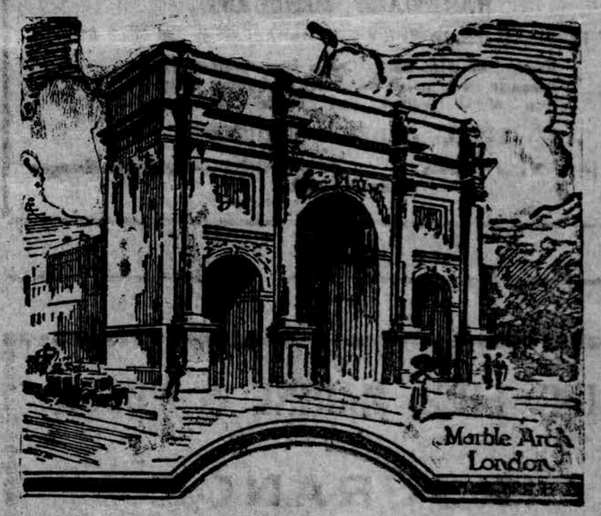

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